The Outlook

MAY 23, 1917

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E SITUATION IN RUSSIA

On another page of this issue will be found staff corre-ndence by Mr. George Kennan, than whom no one has ter judgment or fuller knowledge about Russian affairs. It ls with some of the large aspects of the present puzzling l critical situation in Russia.

The news from Petrograd for the week ending May 16 l its alarming, and also in a measure its reassuring, aspects. e resignation of Mr. Milyukov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, haps the ablest leader of the new Russia, the resignation the Minister of War, Mr. Guchkoff, the utterances of the nister of Justice, Mr. Kerenski, and the resignation of important military commanders (General Korniloff, head the garrison forces about Petrograd, and General Brusiloff, der whose direction the great Russian advance of last year k place), all indicate that Russia's military situation is langered by the political chaos. When such an important act the resignation of General Brusiloff is followed by the state-nt that it can neither be accepted nor rejected because there no competent authority to take either course, the confusion l imminent danger of military disintegration is evident. It not surprising that this state of things is accompanied by repeated statement that Germany has been moving perhaps hundred thousand of her men from the Russian line to the istance of the hard-pressed German armies in France. The nger in Russia is not that of a desire to submit to Germany r to make a separate peace, but that of indecision, lack of ordination, and absence of authority.

On the other hand, the manifesto issued to the Russian army the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates sets forth rply the imperative necessity of the minute in the words: Reject, therefore, everything which weakens your military wer, which distracts the army and lowers its morale."

The Council declares that the safety of the Russian revolution in danger and that it cannot be found in a separate peace or nistice. It instructs the soldiers that in war an offensive is en the best defense, and that they must not remain inactive their trenches but obey orders, strive for liberty, and fight enemy's troops. In particular, it points out the danger of ternizing which has been going on apparently on a very large le between soldiers of the two armies.

The manifesto of the Council also brings out much more arly than before what some would call the vision and others visionary dream of the radical leaders, namely, that the peo-s of all the contending countries—soldiers, workmen, and asants—should struggle, each for a political revolution in its n country, and that thereby a democratic, or at least anti-tocratic, world peace may be had. The delegates hope that common people in each country will enforce upon their rulers idea of a peace without annexation and indemnity, and that ssia may lead in bringing about such a peace. This idea is l more fully expressed in a second appeal issued by the Coun-to the Socialists of Germany and Austria, urging them to event their armies from being hurled against the western nt so that France may be crushed, and later Russia.

That all this is, in the belief of the Council, not inconsistent h carrying on the fight with Germany is shown by many erances, such as that of Mr. Skobeleff, of the Council's Exec-ve Committee, who declared that the entire Russian prole-iat indignantly reject the idea of a separate peace, and of . Rodicheff, Governor-General of Finland, who said: "The ater our victory over the enemy, the more complete will be victory of the democracy of peasants and workmen."

Mr. Kerenski's talk to army delegates from the front was the re alarming because the Minister of Justice has heretofore been optimistic, but careful critics of the situation interpret it as having been somewhat overdrawn in its pessimism in order the more to impress the hearers with the immediate necessity. Among other things, Mr. Kerenski said: "You could suffer and be silent for ten years and obey the orders of a hated Government. You could even fire upon your own people when commanded to do so. Can you now suffer no longer?"

On May 16 it was, as indicated above, reported from Petrograd that Paul N. Milyukov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned, and that a new Cabinet was in process of formation which might contain several members belonging to Socialist groups of varying degrees of radicalism.

The American Commission to Russia is completed, and is on the point of departure as we write. The chief members of the Commission and their special functions are as follows:

> Elihu Root, Ambassador Extraordinary of the United States of America on special mission; John R. Mott, Charles R. Crane, Cyrus H. McCormick, Samuel R. Bertron, James Duncan, and Charles Edward Russell, Envoys Extraordinary on special mission.
>
> Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, military representative of the President on special diplomatic mission; Rear-Admiral James H. Glennon, naval representative of the President.

The Commission will in every proper way aid our ally Russia to co-operate with Great Britain and France as well as the United States against the common enemy.

THE DANGER IN RUSSIA

Even though there may not be an immediate danger of a separate peace between Russia and Germany, there is danger of something that may very well have, for the cause of the Allies and for the future of the United States, all or most of the evil consequences of a separate peace.

Without formal withdrawal from the war, Russia may be practically withdrawn from the war by internal paralysis. If it is true, as Mr. Kerenski has said, that Russia has become intoxicated by her first sip of liberty, she may remain in name an enemy of Germany, but cease to be an enemy of Germany in fact. A drunken man may mean to fight, but if he is drunk enough he ceases to be of any use as a fighter. While Russia is learning that democracy, if it is to survive, must be disciplined, her armies may become feeble. While she is learning that reckless redistribution of wealth may mean poverty, her resources as a belligerent may become of no avail. While she is learning that idealism without intelligence may be as dangerous as intelligence without idealism, her spirit as an ally may be broken.

If this happens, as happen it may, German troops will be liberated in the east as truly as if Russia had made peace, and German necessities may be supplied by food from Russia transported across the frontier even without the formality of newly negotiated commercial relations.

Under those circumstances, Germany's military forces and Germany's population would receive new vigor without any corresponding reinvigoration of France and Great Britain.

It is true that America could ultimately take Russia's place. But what is to happen in the meantime? England, isolated by the piratical submarine, and France, drained of her best troops by months of fighting, would have to withstand practically alone a reinvigorated Germany. What disaster to England and France would mean to us in America it takes little imagination to picture.

Self-interest, as well as our pledged duty to the cause of liberty and law in the world, should drive Americans, and in

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particular the American Government, to employ every ounce of energy, material, mental, and moral, to the support both of order in Russia and of the armies and the navies of our allies France and England.

Our procrastination in dealing with the German menace, and therefore in entering the war, has brought us face to face with a situation of the utmost gravity. What we might have done is not worth discussing any longer. What we are called upon to do we should stop discussing and do.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR REFUSES TO DISCUSS GERMANY'S AIMS

In his eagerly expected address before the Reichstag on May 15, the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, with much rhetorical appeal to his hearers and in a speech of great length, declared that he had nothing to say. He did not offer any terms of peace; he declined to indicate the general principles on which Germany would lay stress in negotiating for peace; he warned his hearers against drawing any inferences whatever from the Government's silence; he merely reiterated what he chose to call Germany's peace offer of last December—which was not a peace offer, but an offer to enter into council with the Allies to discuss peace. It is not hard to see underlying the Chancellor's speech and the remarks of the Socialist members of the Reichstag who followed him (Herr Scheidemann and Herr Ledebour) Germany's willingness to let the Allies believe that the prospects of democracy in Germany are greater than they are, and in particular to foster in Russia the idea that all Socialists in all countries may bring about the end of war, and with it bring in a new world-democracy—the very thing which Germany, so long as her rigidity of military control remains (and there is no reason to believe that the soldiers are prepared to revolt, as they were in Russia), will fight against to the bitter end.

THE NEWS OF THE WAR

The fighting on the British front in the Arras region was intense and destructive of men and material on both sides during the week ending May 16. Very largely it consisted of sustained and violent counter-attacks by the Germans, undoubtedly now strengthened by new divisions brought to this general field of action. These attacks the British have repelled. More than this; they have made a notable gain in position by taking possession of the town of Roeux (directly east of Arras) after an obstinate and protracted resistance by the Germans. Moreover, the fighting which has raged around and in the town of Bullecourt (southeast of Arras) has left the British in possession of practically all that position. The town itself has almost ceased to exist, for back and forth over its soil has waged for over two weeks a terrible hand-to-hand struggle. A German despatch about Bullecourt sardonically remarks that if the English, after attacking this "mass of craters" for twelve times, were bent on possessing a heap of ruins, they would have to repeat the attack for the thirteenth time. The British did just this, and now possess nearly all of Bullecourt. Of course its value is not as a town, but as a position.

General Pétain has now been placed in supreme command of the French armies in France. General Foch succeeds him as Chief of the General Staff. General Nivelle will command certain forces in the field. These important transfers of duty are based on the belief that Pétain is now the strongest general commander available, that Nivelle is a splendid battle fighter, and that Foch is a consummate strategist.

It is interesting to note that the new Commander-in-Chief in France in a published interview says:

> What France needs most is men—infantry. We fully believe that of all nations America can do most and in the least time. . . . What we look to from America is quick action in order to relieve the nations which have already suffered so much. We look also to America to see things big—that is, to create organizations capable of developing and utilizing the immense resources of your country, and, above all, to send volunteers immediately.

In the fighting of the week the Germans used fruitlessly "*Flammenwafer*," "the flaming torches projecting in a roaring blaze 150 feet in front of the attackers, a terrifying spectac under the clouded night sky, but they did very little damage."

In Macedonia an advance was made by General Sarrail i the neighborhood of Lake Doiran, and apparently a counte attack was made by the Germans farther west. As the wee went on the reports of fighting in this section fell away, and now seems doubtful whether, as first stated by the despatche the long-expected big offensive by the troops under Gener Sarrail is actually under way.

A new offensive has been started by the Italians in the dire tion of Trieste and may develop into an important movement.

A semi-official statement was given out to the effect that b tween April 9 and May 12 the British and French armies ha captured 49,579 prisoners, including 976 officers, 444 heavy an field cannon, 943 machine guns, and 386 trench cannon an mortars.

A general statement of submarine losses for a week was give out from London on May 15, to be followed by exact figure It is encouraging, for it contains the announcement that mo submarines had been sunk during the week than during th previous month and that the number of ships torpedoed wa well below the average.

On May 16 the British Admiralty announced the arrival American destroyers in British waters.

CONGRESS: THE ROOSEVELT AMENDMENT

Though Congress has been strongly influenced by th President, it has asserted its independence in two instance The first was in passing the Draft Bill with a provision (th so-called Roosevelt Amendment) to which the Administratio was opposed.

In place of its first editorial, the New York "Tribune of May 15, 1917, published the following letter from Cavour biographer:

> *To the Editor of the Tribune:*
>
> Sir—Early in 1859, when Cavour, the Piedmontese Prime Minister, believed that war with Austria was coming, he arranged with Garibaldi to lead fifteen thousand volunteers. The regular army officers objected, but Cavour insisted that, as the war was for Italy, every loyal element should be admitted to fight for her. The co-operation of Garibaldi proved to be of immense value, not so much from the military point of view as from that of uniting loyal sentiment and arousing enthusiasm for Italy everywhere.
>
> To-day, in Colonel Roosevelt, the United States has the most remarkable stirrer of popular enthusiasm since Garibaldi. He has displayed this power over multitudes all over the world. If he now went to France, his presence would not only electrify the French, but it would represent to them and our other allies the spirit of America. He would symbolize the principles of universal liberty and justice, the basis of civilization and democracy for which the world is fighting.
>
> Is it wise, is it patriotic, for the Administration and the regular army men to throw away this incalculable asset? Political jealousy and professional pique ought to have no part in our prosecution of this war. We have no statesmen—more's the pity!—to compare with Cavour, but President Wilson himself must surely recognize the wisdom of Cavour's act in getting Garibaldi and his volunteers into the war for Italian independence. Garibaldi hated Cavour, but that made no difference with the great statesman, who was magnanimous as well as wise. Can President Wilson be less?
>
> WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.
>
> Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 12, 1917.

For its part, Congress had already acted. In its discussion o the Draft Bill the Senate had adopted the amendment offere by Senator Harding which would permit the President to rais not more than four divisions of volunteer troops for servic abroad. The House had rejected a similar amendment. Whe the bill came to the Conference Committee between the tw houses, there was a final agreement as regards age, the limi being made at from twenty-one to thirty years, both inclusive But there was disagreement on the amendment which woul enable Mr. Roosevelt to take troops abroad. The bill was re turned to the two houses. To the delighted surprise of al those who have favored the early despatch of troops to France the House changed its former decision, and by a vote of 215 t

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78 instructed its conferees to restore the Senate amendment o permit Mr. Roosevelt to lead a division to France.

The upshot is that, unless another unexpected overturn ccurs, the Draft Bill will pass Congress with a provision, not aming Mr. Roosevelt, nor instructing the President to raise olunteer divisions, but *authorizing* the President to "raise and naintain by voluntary enlistment," and to "organize and equip ot to exceed four infantry divisions," etc.

The President can veto the bill or he can decline to exer-ise the power Congress has granted him. To do either, how-ver, would be to ignore the powerful public opinion that has een really the force that has put the so-called Roosevelt Amendment through Congress.

CONGRESS: CENSORSHIP

The second assertion by Congress of its independence of he Administration's influence was in totally transforming in he Espionage, or Spy, Bill, also an Administration measure, he chief provision, that providing for press censorship.

As passed by both houses, the principal features of the Spy Bill provide authority for the—

Punishment of espionage, defined in very detailed terms.

Punishment for conspiracies designed to harm American foreign relations or to destroy property within the United States.

Increase of restrictions applying to the issuance of passports, with the penalties for their forgery or false procurement, and for extension of the power to issue search warrants for inspection of premises.

Post-Office Department censorship regarding any mail matter deemed seditious, Anarchistic, or treasonable, the mailing of such matter being made punishable under heavy penalties.

This last provision seems to us dangerous. The bill now goes to a conference between the two houses, the chief subject of discussion being the censorship clause.

As introduced, the censorship clause gave authority to the President in time of war or of National emergency to punish any one who collects, communicates, or publishes any information with respect to our armed forces which might be useful to the enemy by a fine of not over $10,000 or by imprisonment for not over ten years, or by both. The House of Representatives by a vote of 220 to 167 struck the entire censorship clause from the bill, on which many members, considering the matter settled, went home. The vigilant Administration meanwhile sent one of the Cabinet members to the floor to lobby for the bill in its original form. The result was that, to the chagrin of the majority when they heard of it, the remaining members, in partial compliance with the Administration's wishes, reversed the vote of the House and substituted a clause which, providing for jury trial, vastly modified the powers originally demanded by the President and drafted by his Attorney-General. By these provisions not only would the press have been muzzled, but any incompetent official, petty or otherwise, might have covered his blunders, no matter how costly in life or money, until the end of the war.

In the Senate Mr. Borah, of Idaho, and Mr. Johnson, of California, were among the first to recognize these perils, and in stirring speeches called the attention of their colleagues to them, so that the teeth were gradually extracted from the clause. When the final vote came many Senators shifted their position. The announcement by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, of his change of view caused such a landslide that the Senate passed the bill with the entire censorship clause omitted by the impressive vote of 77 to 6.

To this end popular petitions bearing over a million names contributed. The notion that the Administration was trying to gag the press, especially at a moment when the American people were beginning fully to realize that conditions are not as they should be, may or may not have been justified; but it was widespread, and it aroused indignation. Congress listened to the demands of the people that there should be full knowledge of the war, just as it listened to the popular demand that Mr. Roosevelt should be allowed to go with his volunteers to France. While there is no doubt about the popular feeling that Congress ought to protect the Administration's right to prevent publication of news which that Administration may believe prejudicial to the public interest, there is now no doubt about the popular feeling that Congress should protect the people's right both to have the fullest possible information and the fullest liberty to criticise the Administration's policies and acts.

THREE INTERESTING AMENDMENTS

In the Senate three amendments proposed as additions to the Spy Bill are of extraordinary interest. One of them, the addition of the Embargo Bill to the measure, was attached to the bill as passed; the other two failed to achieve this distinction.

The embargo provision authorizes the President during the pending war to prohibit exports when he finds that public safety and welfare so require. In other words, when the President finds that exports to a particular country are being used, directly or indirectly, to supply an enemy country, and shall make proclamation of this, it shall be unlawful to export any article from the United States to such country except under such regulations and subject to such limitations as the President shall prescribe. The passage of this provision will doubtless bring a chill to certain importers and manufacturers in Germany who have, by hook or crook, been getting American goods through Switzerland, Scandinavia, or Holland.

Two other amendments were proposed because of the food situation.

One of these—that proposed by Senator Thomas, of Colorado—was to suspend during the war all exchanges which permit "future" speculation in foodstuffs. This let loose the unrestrained wrath of those who poured upon the food gamblers and speculators such appropriate names as "parasites" and "pirates." The general view was that we now need a provision of law authorizing the President, on evidence satisfactory to him that food is being unnecessarily held, to seize such food and order its popular distribution, with compensation to the owner, and a just market price assured to the people.

The other amendment—that proposed by Senator Cummins, of Iowa—which by itself was passed in the Senate by a vote of 38 to 32, was, however, not included in the bill in its final passage. The amendment would forbid the use of grains, cereals, sugars, or syrups in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor of any kind, exemption being made, however, in the use of sugars or syrups in the manufacture of wines as now authorized by existing law.

The main reason why these two amendments were not included in the bill as finally passed was not lack of sympathy with their main purposes, but was the feeling—not at all unjustifiable—that both subjects demanded more consideration, which they were sure to get in the provisions to be submitted in connection with the Government's Food Control Bill.

THE LIBERTY LOAN

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has now made an official statement concerning his initial offering of $2,000,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds—the loan of 1917 authorized under the recently passed $7,000,000,000 Loan Law. Mr. McAdoo has fitly called our great financial effort a "Liberty Loan."

The bonds are to mature in thirty years and may be redeemed by the Government in fifteen years. They are to be dated June 15, 1917, with interest payable semi-annually on that date and December 15, and will be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent "if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the German Government."

The Liberty Loan will be offered at par. It will be free from Federal, State, or local taxation, except inheritance taxes. The bonds will be ready for delivery on July 1, and subscriptions will be received until June 15.

The size of the initial issue has been determined by our Government's immediate requirements for the conduct of the war and the necessities of the foreign Government to which credit is being extended under the provisions of the law above mentioned.

In order that ample opportunity may be given to subscribe, the twelve Federal Reserve banks, which are the Government's

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fiscal agencies, are to be used as central agencies in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts for receiving subscriptions, for taking care of the details of the deliveries of the bonds after allotment, and for handling the payment of subscriptions in such manner as will best serve general business and financial situations. Other banks, trust companies, private bankers, and bond houses may also receive subscriptions. While the subscriptions are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and will be direct subscriptions to the Government, it is desired that they be forwarded through the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, which, in turn, will be prepared to supply full information, and because of their close touch with banks, bankers, and investors in each district will be able greatly to facilitate the work in hand. Every application, therefore, may be transmitted to the subscriber's bank, trust company, or other agency acting on his behalf, or it may be filed direct with the Federal Reserve bank of his district, or, finally, with the Treasury Department at Washington.

Two per cent of the subscription must be paid on application; the remainder may be paid as follows: June 28, 18 per cent; July 30, 20 per cent; August 15, 30 per cent; and August 30, 30 per cent.

BUY A BOND

The bonds are to be issued in denominations of from $50 to $100,000. The minimum denomination will gratify thousands of men and women who feared that it might be $100 instead, and who would then have felt unable to subscribe.

Some concerns have offered to their employees subscriptions to the Liberty Loan on a partial payment plan—that is, they will loan to employees who may wish to subscribe up to ninety per cent of the face value of the Government bonds, taking those bonds as collateral, loaned by the company to bear the same rate of interest, namely, 3½ per cent, as the bonds, and to be repaid to the company in installments at any time during the year.

Two classes of bonds will be issued, coupon and registered, the lowest denomination of registered bonds being one hundred dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury himself has now started out on a tour of the country, making addresses to educate the public up to a realization of the needs of the country and to the opportunity before the ordinary citizen to help supply those needs by loaning his dollars to the Government. Up to the middle of last week considerably less than a billion dollars' worth of the bonds had been subscribed for. The heavy tax programme before Congress has made many hesitate to risk their money. The subscription movement, however, as far as numbers of subscribers is concerned, will now, we are sure, be accelerated.

Certainly every one who can should buy a Liberty bond, first, because the Government needs the money; second, because he thereby becomes a better citizen; and, third, because his example will induce his fellow-citizens to do likewise.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

The opening of the training camp for reserve officers at Plattsburg (the wooden barracks of which are shown in our picture section this week) and at thirteen other army posts may be regarded as the laying of the corner-stone of the new military system of the United States.

In these camps it is expected that the first ten thousand officers of the new army will receive their preliminary training for the service which is before them. In these camps those who have already received commissions in the Reserve Corps will work side by side with those who are taking up for the first time the study of military science. The Government has pledged itself not to reduce in rank, without their consent, those to whom it has already given commissions, but unless these men can prove in the mill of the present training camps that they deserve the commissions which they hold, it is safe to say that they will not be assigned to active service in the new armies.

War has always made short work of systems of seniority, which supply the chief methods of promotion practicable in time of peace. All the men now entering the reserve officers' training camp will have a full opportunity to prove of what me they are made. The inefficient man, the drifter with the tic will soon find that he has entered upon a race where on strength, ability, and courage count. If there are Grants, Jac sons, or Sheridans anywhere within the new training regimen it will not be long before they find their opportunities and the proper level.

RAILWAY WRECKING

The recent report of the Inter-State Commerce Co mission on the Père Marquette and the Cincinnati, Hamilto and Dayton Railroad Company will come to many citize with something of a shock. The report is a book of ov two hundred pages, and goes into the recent financial histo of these two roads with great fullness. The financial stati tics of the report can be appreciated in detail only l experts, but it is clear that the Père Marquette has been great crippled and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton practical wrecked by what used to be known in this country as "hig finance."

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in making its repo on these two roads, examined accounts, records, and memoranc of various banking institutions in seven different States. Cou records and decisions were also studied. The report is ther fore based upon facts related and correlated in great detai At the conclusion of their report the Commissioners say: "Th sordid tale has been told without adjectives. The facts spea for themselves, and they have been given in all their nakednes without other comment than such as would serve to tie them t other facts, also of record. . . . Can the like of what has b fallen these two roads be made impossible hereafter? Perhaj not entirely, so long as financial circles continue complaisar toward financial exploitations which prove successful. . . . I would, in our opinion, render such exploitation more difficul if the issuance and marketing of all securities of common ca riers were subject to Federal regulation."

There has been marked and great improvement in the att tude of railway managers towards their public duties an responsibilities, but it is clear from the story of the Père Mar quette and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad that much yet remains to be done. The Inter-State Commerc Commission should be given more power and responsibilit rather than less, and the country must make the policy of rail way regulation more authoritative and more effective unless i wants to abandon the system of private ownership and take u the problems of complete Government ownership and operation

EX-SENATOR FORAKER

Hard on the heels of the publication of his "Notes on a Busy Life" comes the news of the death of Joseph Benson Foraker. "Fire Alarm Foraker," the "bulldog of politics," as he was often called. He deserved those names. His whole life was a fight, from its barefoot beginnings in southern Ohio to its close there.

Mr. Foraker was seventy years old when he died. During those seven decades his career comprised much that was picturesque—the life of a farm boy; at sixteen years of age an enlistment in the Civil War, where at Missionary Ridge he led his company in a charge and was the first man to scale the enemy's works; after the war a collegian's days at the Ohio Wesleyan University and at Cornell University; then the life of a law student and of a young lawyer; thereafter the course of one seemingly obsessed by political ambition. But throughout there was the man of ability, independence, combativeness.

A startling list of victories and defeats, of allegiances and enmities, marked Judge Foraker's career. In 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He was twice elected Governor of Ohio and twice defeated, and he was twice elected United States Senator and twice defeated. He was four times chairman of the Ohio Republican State Convention, and six times delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. As chairman of the Ohio delegation in 1884 and 1888 he presented to the Convention the name of John Sherman, and in 1896 and 1900 the name of William McKinley as Presidential

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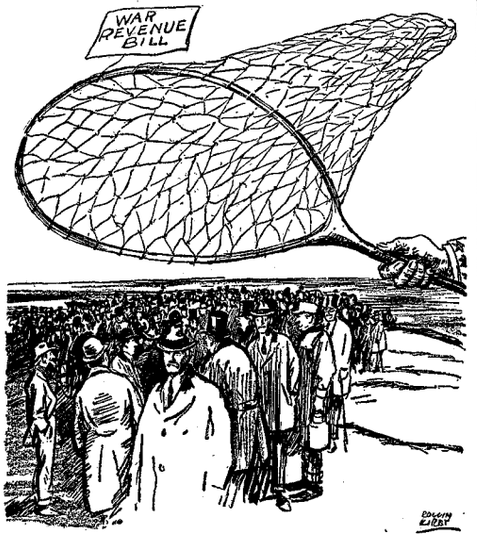
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Ireland in the Columbus Evening Dispatch

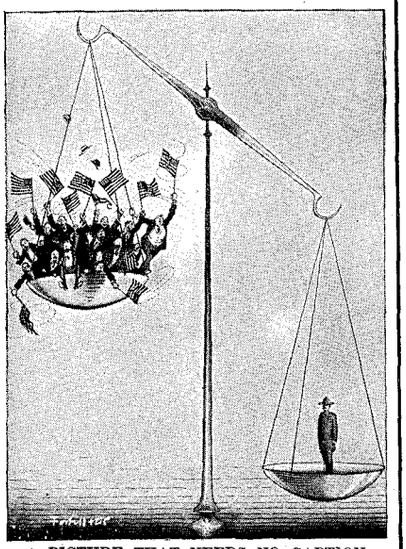
AMERICA MADE IT—AMERICA CAN UNDO IT

Kirby in the New York World



NOBODY ESCAPES

Forbes and A. C. in the New York Tribune



A PICTURE THAT NEEDS NO CAPTION

From the Westminster Gazette (London)

A SOP FOR CERBERUS—TO SMELL

Kaiser: "Try him with this bone, Bethmann Hollweg."
Bethmann Hollweg: "Shall I give it to him, your All-Highness?"
Kaiser: "No, no, let him smell it, and tell him he shall have it by and by, if he's good!"

Carter in the Philadelphia Press

EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?

Richards in the Philadelphia North American

A PRISONER OF WAR

From the Westminster Gazette (London)

A MATTER FOR ENVY

Ferdinand: "What! They've got over a thousand millions for their war loan?"
The Sultan: "I wonder, Ferdinand, whether we oughtn't to have been on the other side!"

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candidates. He supported and fought both men, just as he supported and fought Hanna and Dick. He took his seat in the Senate simultaneously with McKinley's installment as President. In the Senate, as in the Ohio capital, his industry, aggressiveness, skill in debate, eloquence, and fearlessness made their mark, but so did other qualities prejudicial to his political career. Following the discharge of a company of Negro soldiers accused of "shooting up" the town of Brownsville, Texas, he bitterly attacked President Roosevelt. He also opposed Mr. Roosevelt's anti-corporation campaigns, and was the only Republican Senator to vote against the Railway Rate Regulation Bill (1906). As one reads Mr. Foraker's statement in his autobiography that he would not recall an important vote one is tempted to query: How about that vote against the Hepburn Bill?

Nursing his own Presidential "boom," Mr. Foraker did not relish the nomination of Secretary Taft for the Presidency, and as a result of the animosities engendered in the ensuing campaign lost his re-election in the Senate. He was succeeded by Theodore E. Burton. During the campaign Mr. Foraker's relations with the Standard Oil Company were revealed, and, though he stated that all the money he had received had been in payment for legitimate services as an attorney and had no possible connection with his services as Senator, the disclosure completed the wreck of his political fortunes. This served for a time to obscure the record of his useful services both as Governor and Senator. He will be specially remembered as the author, first, of the self-denying clause in which the United States pledged itself not to grant concessions or franchises in Cuba during its occupation of that island; and, second, of the first organic law for Porto Rico. He was also active in the negotiations which led to the building of the Panama Canal.

A NEW STEP IN OUR INDIAN POLICY

Thirty-seven years ago The Outlook denounced the reservation system—that is, the system according to which Indians were kept on territories especially reserved for their use—as "evil and only evil, and that continually; it is expensive to Government, harassing to the whites, intolerable to the Indians." Some six or seven years later Senator Dawes introduced into Congress a bill providing for the breaking up of the reservations and allotting the lands to the Indians in severalty. He succeeded in procuring from Congress the adoption of this law. Since that time great progress has been made in the abolition of the reservation system, in the dissolution of the tribal organizations, in the allotment of the land in severalty to individual landowners. The progress has been impeded, on the one hand, by those who had financial interest of one sort or another in maintaining the old system and by Indian political leaders, who are sometimes no more scrupulous than white political leaders; and, on the other hand, by reformers who have dreaded the fate which was certain to overtake some, and perhaps many, individual Indians if they were deprived of Federal protection and left to care for their own personal and financial interests. For this reason the right to sell their lands has been denied, the right to lease them has been limited, and their individual share in Indian funds has been kept by the Federal Government as their trustee. We describe this policy in general terms without confusing our readers with details and exceptions.

The present Indian Commissioner, Mr. Cato Sells, has now adopted a policy the object of which is to hasten the disappearance of the Indian as a special problem by enlarging the legal rights of the Indian and putting upon him greater responsibility. It proposes "to grant entire freedom from departmental restraints to all those having a preponderance of white blood, unless they are manifestly so incompetent that they would be entirely unequal to caring for their property or earning a livelihood. It asserts intention to give exactly the same measure of liberty to those of one-half or more Indian blood who are shown to be prepared to handle their own affairs with reasonable ability. It promises the incompetent of all classes even more effectual protection, care, and training than have obtained in the past, that all permanently incapacitated for self-support and self-regulation may have the care their cases demand, while those who need also training—the young and the strong—are being hastened on their way to complete independence of Governmental aid."

In pursuance of this policy it is proposed to give to all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, as far as the law allows, full and complete control of all their property, and to extend the legal rights and privileges of other adult Indians who may, after careful investigation, be found competent. One of the tests of this competency will be the completion of the full course of instruction in a Government school and a certification of competency by the teacher or principal.

The Outlook welcomes this declaration of policy. We have no doubt that it will result in the impoverishment and, what is much worse, the demoralization of some individual Indians. The degree of its success will depend in no small measure upon the honesty, the ability, and the disinterestedness of those who administer it. But there is no hope for the Indians as a race if they are forever kept in tutelage as wards of the Nation; and it is better that some Indians should be lost as the result of a courageous policy than that the whole Indian race should be denied the opportunity for that kind of human development which comes only in the atmosphere of freedom and in bearing the burdens of responsibility which freedom entails.

"NATIONAL SERVICE"

Most of our American military journals are too technical or too narrow in application to invite the interest and attention of the average civilian. At this time, however, there are many civilians who would welcome an opportunity to read authoritative articles on the principles of military training and on the most recent developments of the instrument and methods of war. Articles, of course, on these subjects have appeared in many of our civilian journals, but naturally the amount of space which the average magazine can devote to such articles is limited by the necessity of covering the broadest possible field of endeavor and interest. With this in mind, perhaps many of our readers may be interested in learning of a new magazine, "National Service," published by the Military Training Publishing Corporation of Garden City, New York. If the three numbers which have already appeared are to be taken as a criterion of what may be expected, certainly this magazine will fill a very large want. Articles like "The Freeman's Choice," by Ralph Barton Perry; "A Day's Work of American Airmen on the Somme," by the late James R. McConnell, the University of Virginia graduate killed in the air service on the French front; "The American Plan for Universal Military Training," by Major George Van Horne Moseley and others; "The Organization and Training of the Swiss Army," by Theodore A. Christen; and "Will America Heed the Experience of England," by Sidney Brooks, are all valuable reading.

JUSTICE AT LAST

A logical result of the land reform begun in the Roosevelt Administration is found in the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Oregon and California case. This involved the grant many years ago of some 2,500,000 public acres of land to the Oregon and California Railroad, which passed to the Southern Pacific system. These lands are now valued at about $50,000,000. They were granted by Congress to the company on condition that they might be sold in tracts not exceeding 160 acres each to actual settlers and at the maximum price of $2.50 an acre.

It is alleged that some of the lands were sold at as high a price as $40 an acre and that as much as 45,000 acres went to a single purchaser, thus grossly violating the covenants of the grant. Accordingly, under authority of a resolution by Congress directing that action be taken, a suit was begun by the Department of Justice, which has now, after a varied course, been finally decided against the railway.

Thus passes the epoch of railway "grabbing" of hundreds of thousands of acres of public lands in the West, of the intimidation of individual settlers, and of the lawless exploitation of our country's rich resources.

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HASTE WITHOUT SPEED

TWO main tasks lay before Congress at the outbreak of the war. One required immediate action, the other required the most careful deliberation. Though the two duties called for both care and promptness, in the one case promptness was of the essence of the duty, and in the other care.

The first duty was to organize the country's resources in men and material for war. It called for the creation of a citizen army on the principle of universal liability to service; for the increase of the navy; for organizing the construction of merchant ships; for the mobilization of the industries of the country to provide airplanes, guns, ammunition, uniforms, and the multitude of other supplies for army and navy; for the direction and control of the Nation's food production; for the unifying of the railways for the country's immediate needs; for the reorganization of the Government itself in order to adapt it to war conditions and war duties.

This duty called for promptness. Six weeks have passed since we have declared war, and of this great task Congress by the middle of last week had practically completed no single part.

The other duty, which called chiefly for deliberation, was that of securing the means by which the cost of this first task would be paid.

In any such emergency, whether it is in a government or in a private business enterprise, when an extraordinary expenditure is called for it is customary and right to use the credit of the government or the business for borrowing funds to tide over the emergency until revenue can be provided. This is what Congress has done in this case. At once a loan was authorized. That being done, there was every reason why the question of raising revenue should have been entered upon with caution and with the exercise of foresight and discrimination. Instead of that, the House of Representatives has drafted a Revenue Bill with haste and with a sense of irresponsibility, more or less openly avowed. Members of the House are saying with a sort of blank confusion of mind, "We do not know what the effect of this is going to be, but we have got to have the money."

An illustration of the lack of understanding with which this bill was drawn was furnished by the provision which increased the second-class postage rates by two hundred per cent up to six hundred per cent. The House apparently had no conception of the way this provision would actually work out in practice. As a result of hearings last week before the Senate Finance Committee and personal conferences with representatives of newspapers, great and small, all over the country, it was shown by figures, certified by the most expert accounting firms in the country, that this provision would have practically destroyed the newspaper and publishing industry, and would have, like a great scythe, left behind it a swath of ruined concerns. The chief sufferers of this would have been those smaller newspapers and periodicals that perhaps do the most indispensable service because they circulate through the great rural sections of the country, particularly in the West and South. And, more than that, those periodicals and newspapers that could have conceivably survived would, under this provision, have largely ceased to be National. The effect of this on the Nation's resources for communicating ideas would have been disastrous. This provision had the unanimous approval of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and there were few voices raised against it in the body of the House until the facts became known.

This one provision serves to illustrate with what disregard of facts the Revenue Bill has been drawn. The one bill that required the most careful deliberation and could have been held for such careful deliberation was launched without being made ready, and was, to all appearance, on its way to rapid passage.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Claude Kitchin, expressed this spirit of rashness and disregard of consequences when he said, in a speech in the House, that he was going to vote for this bill with his "eyes shut."

Under these circumstances, the country should give every provision of this Revenue Bill careful scrutiny. The country has received its warning, but it still does not know all that may lurk in this bill.

Let Congress direct its propensity for haste to those things that require haste—the army, the navy, the ships, the airplanes, the food, the railways. And let it direct its propensity for deliberation to that which requires deliberation—the laying of the burden of this war and distributing it equitably upon the industry and resources of the country. In sending soldiers and ships and food across the water time is of the essence of the matter; but inconsiderate haste in the raising of revenue may mean ruin to this country that would be as great as that of an invasion against which armies and navies are created to guard. Even Prussian ruthlessness is confined to the enemy; it would be calamitous if the Government of a self-governing people should be carelessly ruthless in the treatment of its own folk.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE

LAWYER, DIPLOMAT, AND PATRIOT

Noted for intellectual power, famous at the bar for his wit and his knowledge of human nature as well as for his legal astuteness, a diplomat highly honored at home and abroad, Joseph H. Choate was above all things an American patriot. His death from illness incurred or aggravated by his exertions in joining to honor our distinguished visitors from France and England was like that of a soldier at his post. Among all the assurances of mutual faithfulness and inflexible common purpose in the great objects of the war, none were clearer and none aroused instant enthusiasm more forcefully than his. When this sturdy patriot of eighty-five raised his voice in adjuration to those in power to act, and act quickly, in war preparation; when, on another occasion, he declared, "For the first time in two years and a half, on the day the President asked for a declaration of war with Germany, I was able to hold my head as high as the weight of my eighty-five years would allow;" when with felicitous phrase he greeted his old friend Arthur Balfour and his new friends Joffre and Viviani, and assured them, "We are in for victory, which must be won together"—in different ways on all these occasions in which he was a striking figure Mr. Choate carried conviction and infused enthusiasm. At the end of his life, as always before, he stood for democracy, National self-respect, and resoluteness in action.

For over fifty years Mr. Choate had been a prominent and intensely interesting figure in American life. He was descended directly from a Pilgrim ancestor, and was a cousin of Rufus Choate, famous as lawyer and orator. He stood high in scholarship at Harvard, and when he came to New York was fortunate enough to win the friendship of William M. Evarts, whose partner he soon became. Many are the stories of his shrewdness and adroitness as a jury lawyer. Some of these anecdotes were amusingly related in an article published in our pages January 3, 1917, near the eighty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Choate's birth. The most important of his legal services from the public point of view was when he fought the Tweed ring and its Tammany supporters.

He did not seek public office, but public service in the end sought him. President McKinley in 1899 made Mr. Choate Ambassador to Great Britain; and when he returned to America six years later the English Lord Chancellor, at a farewell dinner at Lincoln's Inn, paid him the tribute of saying that he had done more than any man of our time to bring England and America together; that he had been the apostle of the modern idea that diplomacy is based on publicity and justice; and that he had used his great influence, backed by the temper and honor of a gentleman, to avoid all cause of jealousy and hostility, and to promote good understanding and good feeling.

On a broader international field, that of the Peace Conference of 1907 at The Hague, Mr. Choate was an active participant in the work accomplished and a keen though kindly mannered critic of bombastic or vague optimism—so that an observer commented: "It is he, always he, whose brief logic brings back to earth again discussions which have drifted into the pacific ether. What superb balloons he has thus pricked!"

A true and close definition of Mr. Choate's personal appeal and manner is that of his friend of many years, the late Hamilton W. Mabie, who wrote: "There are many able and useful men in America, but very few Americans have that quality of

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distinction which is characteristic of Mr. Choate, and which has its source in his charming personality; a kind of genius for saying the right thing at the right moment, a certain finish and elegance of expression, and a geniality of manner which makes all classes of men at home with him."

It would be hard to name any one who has expressed in his person more definitely than Joseph Choate that combination of good breeding, intelligence, wit, faith in democracy, skill, versatility, mental alertness, insight, dignity, and cultivation that we associate with the best of American leaders. He belonged to that succession of American public men among whom James Russell Lowell was hardly a more conspicuous figure.

After his long life of brilliant accomplishment as a publicist whose perhaps most distinguished service of all was in the guidance of public opinion, it seems as fine as it is fitting that he should have completed his career by being the most notable, dignified, effective, eloquent speaker on behalf of America at the great celebrations in honor of our allies, France and England, at this most critical period of the world's history for democracy, liberty, and law.

RUSSIA'S DUAL GOVERNMENT

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM GEORGE KENNAN

THE most serious danger which threatens the stability of the Provisional Government in Russia is that created by the short-sighted and irrational policy of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Although this organization represents only a small percentage of the population, and has no moral or legal right to act even for all members of the two classes that it does represent, it has set itself up as an independent source of authority, and is attempting to rule Russia as if it were a new Duma.

It derives its power, of course, only from the fear that it inspires. It is probably able, through its control of the factory operatives, to declare a political strike, and thus put a stop to the output of war munitions, and it may possibly be able, through its influence over soldiers and railway employees, to weaken, if not paralyze, the national defense. The Provisional Government is naturally afraid of such action, and is therefore obliged to treat the Council with more consideration and respect than it deserves. The practical result is a dual government, consisting of a capable and experienced Ministry which cannot safely attempt to enforce its decrees, and a Socialistic council of workmen and soldiers which has power enough to threaten and obstruct, but which lacks ability to govern wisely or sanely. Such a state of affairs cannot continue long, and it may end in either one of two ways. First, the Council may consent to form a coalition Government by putting into the existing Ministry two or more of its own members. This it has once declined to do. It wishes to govern, but is not willing to assume responsibility. Second, the Council may completely deprive the Ministry of power and force it to resign, and may thus gain effective, although not rightful, control of national affairs. Either alternative is full of perils, but the latter would almost certainly lead to irretrievable disaster.

The idealists, theorists, Socialists, and extreme radicals who make up in large part the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are not fitted by knowledge, experience, or education to deal successfully with the tremendous problems that have come up for solution since the overthrow of the Czar. They are the same kind of men who were mainly responsible for the failure of the revolutionary movement of 1905–6.

Obviously, the first and most important thing to do in Russia is to secure and consolidate political freedom. But the theorists of the Workmen's Council were not satisfied with that in 1905–6, and they are not satisfied with it now. They want to transform everything overnight, and to do it in such a way as to benefit the peasants and the manual laborers, regardless of the interests of other and equally important classes. This, of course, is impracticable, if not absolutely impossible, and can only lead to dissension, internal conflict, and national ruin.

It seems now as if the Provisional Government made a serious mistake in not keeping Parliament, or at least the Duma, in continuous session after the overthrow of the autocracy. Prince Lvoff and his associates were probably afraid that the speeches of the extremists—the reactionists on one side and the radical Socialists on the other—would have a disturbing and unsettling effect upon the country; but in avoiding that danger they have encountered a much worse one. If the Duma had been kept continuously in session, it would greatly have strengthened the Ministry, and would have counteracted the disrupting and disintegrating influences of divided authority. The Duma, after a fashion, *did* represent the nation, and was entitled to speak and act for the nation; but the Ministry represents only the Executive Committee of the Progressive *bloc*, while the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has no authority except that which it derives from a relatively insignificant part of the population.

At this time and at this distance it seems as if the Provisional Government would have acted more wisely, as well as more courageously, if it had kept the Duma in session. Then, when the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates first began to assume unwarranted authority, the Duma might properly have restrained its activities by legislative enactment. Finally, if the Council had offered resistance, the Duma, with equal propriety and justice, might have appealed for support to the Union of Zemstvos, the Union of Municipalities, the army, and the nation. That it would have received such support in abundant measure there can hardly be a doubt.

The resignations of the Minister of War, General Brusiloff, General Gurko, and General Korniloff, commander of the Petrograd garrison, show to what an extent, in their judgment, the policy and actions of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have impaired the discipline and efficiency of the army. If this does not have a sobering effect upon the Socialists and peace theorists of the Council and make them realize the extreme seriousness of the crisis, the outlook for Russia and her western allies is dark and discouraging.

New York City, May 15, 1917.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

IN advance of her fighting forces, the United States has sent to the European battlefields a representation in the form of six base hospitals of the American Red Cross—symbols of America's stand in the world struggle on the side of humanity.

While the time of departure has not been made public, it is understood that the first has already arrived in France and that somewhere on the Atlantic are the remaining missions of mercy.

"I wish the whole United States could have seen their going!" writes an eye-witness to the departure of one of the hospitals. "There on board the —— this war seemed immediate and personal, distances dropped away. Across the Hudson we could see the vast inert hulks of the Vaterland and her sister ships of the Hamburg-American Line; in happier days the Lusitania had been warped into the very slip where our ship lay. And smaller things than these made the war real and personal—a mother on the pier staring at her son, and the quiet faces of those who were going—the orderlies in their olive-drab service uniforms and canvas leggings; the nurses in their heavy blue coats and hats, a Red Cross brassard on their left sleeves; and the doctors in olive drab, on their collars the bronze wand, wings,

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and serpents of the Medical Corps, on their caps the triumphant eagle, and in their eyes a light which was calm and glad."

Two years ago the Government began to prepare for such a call as has now been made upon us. It detailed Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, of the United States Medical Corps, to the American Red Cross as Director-General of Military Relief, to organize base hospital units in connection with medical centers like the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston; the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore; the Presbyterian, New York, Mount Sinai, Bellevue, and Post-Graduate Hospitals, in New York; the Lakeside Hospital, in Cleveland; and others in St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Before war was declared twenty-six of these units had been formed, and ten have been added since. Through the Red Cross and private donations each has purchased equipment for five hundred beds and stored it away for use in war time. It costs at least two hundred thousand dollars to equip a base unit with beds, blankets, sterilizers, operating-tables, tents, dental outfits, automobiles, and kitchens. Technically, of course, the Government should have provided these things, as they are immediate necessities in warfare, but actually it supplied only Colonel Kean, and he and the Red Cross did the rest.

They were equally successful in the matter of personnel. It was Colonel Kean's idea to organize each unit out of groups of people used to working together, who should go on with their work in war in much the same relation to each other as in peace. Surgeons and physicians volunteering for service with base hospitals were given commissions in the United States Medical Reserve Corps as lieutenants, captains, and majors. Nurses were enrolled with the Red Cross. Both were subject to call upon a declaration of war, when the unit became automatically a part of the United States military forces, and as such under military orders. Doctors whose professional incomes would go far to provide for the annual upkeep of a whole unit were asked to go to the front on a major's pay of $3,000 a year. Dentists were enrolled at $166.67 a month, and college men were placed on the rolls of the administrative department as privates at $15.

When war was declared, the Government began to muster the Red Cross units into active service. With each unit an officer of the regular army was detailed as quartermaster. He took charge of transportation, subsistence, and lodging, and was in immediate command of the administrative force of one hundred and fifty men. These men, although enlisted as private soldiers, were often picked men. In the Cleveland unit seventy-six of the enlisted men were college boys, mostly undergraduates, who volunteered as cooks, carpenters, electricians, chemists, mechanics, or clerks.

At the last moment, when it was learned that the first unit to be sent was to be received in England with demonstrations befitting the arrival of the first American expeditionary force, other talents were requisitioned. "We must have a band," said Dr. George W. Crile, the unit's director, and a hasty canvass of the administrative department was made. It must have been successful, for just before the gangplank was drawn up three snare-drums and a bundle of fifes were hurried aboard and the unit went off promising to parade past Buckingham Palace to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

Army regulations provide a base hospital for every twenty thousand soldiers. These bases must not be confused with field hospitals or ambulance services. They are located at least twenty miles behind the firing line, often farther, and are fed by field hospitals, which in turn are fed by dressing or first-aid stations. Base hospitals are immobile, cumbersome organizations, sometimes under tents, sometimes in converted hotels or theaters. They are intended to receive chronic or long-continued cases.

The Presbyterian Hospital unit was first of the seven in New York City to receive its mobilization orders. Dr. George E. Brewer is its director, and went with his organization. Except for its dental outfit, all of its equipment of which the Presbyterian men were so proud had to be left behind, for the British doctors promised to turn over a fully equipped plant, patients and all. So far each of the units have stayed only to recruit to war strength, purchase their uniforms, and receive inoculation in typhoid, paratyphoid, and smallpox.

The unit organized from the Medical School of Harvard University, under Dr. Harvey Cushing, a picture of part of which is shown in our illustrated section, was second to sail, and New York Hospital's unit is under orders and soon to go. Those from Bellevue, Mount Sinai, and the Post-Graduate Hospitals will follow.

MARSHAL JOFFRE AND THE AMBASSADORS OF DEMOCRACY

WHEN the history of the entrance of the United States into the great war comes to be written, a chapter, and not a short one, should be reserved for a record of the welcome given to Marshal Joffre, victor of the Marne, and to the English mission headed by Arthur Balfour.

From the hour of their arrival upon our shores their presence here has proved an inspiration and a symbol of the relationship that is to exist between our country and our allies.

To Marshal Joffre has gone the largest share of popular acclaim, for in him the country has seen not only the completest presentation of the ideals for which we are about to fight, but also—which is more important to America at this time—an illustration of the one method by which these ideals can be turned into realities.

The presence of the English and French missions here has not only helped us to realize to the full the issues for which we are fighting, but has also supplied us with a token of the full recognition which our allies are ready to extend to us as comrades in arms. And it has brought to us, not only a message of fellowship, but also an appeal for help; an appeal which has been particularly welcome to all Americans who are striving to make our country an immediate factor on the European battlefield.

The most impressive ceremonies of the journeys which these envoys have made through the United States were perhaps the visit to the tomb of Washington and the visit to the two houses of Congress, already described in The Outlook. But these two occasions were only a little less important and significant than the welcome extended to the French and English missions wherever they have been.

Springfield, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, West Point, and Boston—if only our country were not a continent, how gladly would the South and the Far West have added their tributes to those extended by the more fortunate cities that lay within the reach of the two missions!

From Washington General Joffre and his staff traveled westward to Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis. In Chicago General Joffre and ex-Premier Viviani visited the University of Chicago and the big amphitheater at the stock-yards. It was here that Marshal Joffre said:

> I bring the greetings of the whole French army to the population of Chicago, and, above all, to the workingmen of this city, among whom I am happy to find myself to-day. All French workmen are mobilized, and all are working heart and soul in the common cause. Each is accomplishing his duty in a victorious way. I am sure that all American workmen are one in heart with their brother workmen in France, and are ready, like them, to fight for the final victory of democracy.

Premier Viviani here said:

> No man has a right to die for himself. No man has a right to live for himself. He owes his life to liberty and democracy.

From Chicago the French mission passed on to Kansas City, which into the brief morning of May 7 crowded a world of enthusiasm and applause. Later on that same day Marshal Joffre received the greeting of St. Louis. The climax of the mission's reception in that city was reached at the Coliseum, packed by more than fifteen thousand people, while other thousands, unable to gain admission, shouted "*Vive la France!*" and chanted the "Marseillaise" in the streets outside. It was in this

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city that Marshal Joffre presented a regimental flag to the Fifth Missouri Regiment. In presenting the flag General Joffre said:

> I present this flag to you. And when I present it to you I need not say it is the symbol of your native land. It will lead you into battle. The farther you carry it, the better you must defend it; you must sacrifice your lives, one and all, rather than let it fall into the hands of the enemy.
>
> Perhaps it will go to France, there to wave side by side with the flag of France, which for three years has led the onset against our foes. And when our soldiers see the Star-Spangled Banner their souls will thrill. And I am assured it is to final victory both will go.

From St. Louis the French mission again turned east and paid a visit to Springfield, Illinois. In Springfield a wreath was placed upon the tomb of Lincoln by the Marshal of France. General Joffre knelt down and kissed the marble slab above the tomb of Lincoln.

Crossing rapidly through southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, Marshal Joffre traveled to Philadelphia. Here he visited Independence Hall, placed a wreath on Franklin's grave, heard three thousand students of the girls' high school sing the "Marseillaise," reviewed the students of Girard College, placed a wreath upon the statue of Joan of Arc in Fairmount Park, and then passed on to the William Penn House, where a sword was presented to him by the citizens of Philadelphia. At the University of Pennsylvania, which owes its origin to Benjamin Franklin, degrees were conferred upon the distinguished visitors, who then passed in review before the cheering thousands massed in Franklin Field. All these ceremonies were crowded into a visit of five and a half hours.

Arriving from Philadelphia, General Joffre and his fellow-commissioners landed at the Battery amid a tumult of whistling from every craft in the river. From the Battery up Broadway to City Hall went the Marshal of France under military escort. It was here that he received the first official welcome of the metropolis of the United States. The singing of school-children in City Hall Park seemed to make a greater appeal to Joffre than the military guard of honor which awaited him on the steps of the City Hall. Indeed, wherever Marshal Joffre has been he has manifested a sympathy and an interest in the children of his American allies which has been much more than mere formal courtesy. This was particularly noticeable when on a later day General Joffre attended the unveiling of a statue of Lafayette in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, of which an illustration appears on another page. During the ceremony a little girl came shyly forward and offered a bouquet of flowers to the Marshal, but, overcome by the presence of greatness, she burst into a flood of tears. Instantly Joffre took into his arms both the trembling little girl and the flowers.

New York City during the three days of the visit of the French mission had more than one opportunity of expressing its devotion to France and to its great representative. A reception at the City Library, a visit to Grant's Tomb, a thunderous welcome at the Metropolitan Opera-House, were incidents in the greeting which the great city gave to its guests. Perhaps the climax came with a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, where for the first time since the English and French missions had separated in Washington they met together. At this dinner there sat down, among others, Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Balfour, Governor Whitman and ex-Premier Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Joseph H. Choate, who has since died, Colonel Roosevelt, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, ex-President Taft, and Major-General Wood. It was Mr. Balfour who brilliantly expressed in words the true spirit of the countries represented by those gathered at this memorable dinner. Mr. Balfour said:

> Surely it is a significant fact that here we are, the representatives of three great democracies. . . . What has brought us all together? What is the meaning of this unique gathering? What is the meaning of the multitude crowding your streets to-day and yesterday? It is a shallow view to suppose that each of these great nations has had a separate and different cause of controversy with the enemy—that Russia was dragged in because of Serbia, that France was dragged in because of Russia, that Great Britain was dragged in because of the violation of Belgian territory, and that the United States has been dragged in because of the piratical warfare of the German submarines. All those causes are, each of them and separately, no doubt a sufficient reason; but for a moment to consider this war carried on by the Allies as that of separate interest, separate causes of controversy, is an utterly inadequate and false view of the situation. . . .
>
> Shall we, who know what freedom is, become the humble and obsequious servants of those who only know what power is? That will never be tolerated. The free nations of the earth are not thus to be crushed out of existence, and if any proof is required that that consummation cannot be reached in the civilization of the world, that that consummation is impossible, it is to be seen in a gathering like this where the three great democracies of the West are joined together. . . .
>
> But we will fail unless all here who love liberty, and who are prepared to labor together, to fight together, to make our sacrifices in common—unless that happens we may be destroyed piecemeal, and the civilization of the world may receive a wound from which it will not easily recover.

On the same day on which this dinner was held Marshal Joffre was given perhaps the happiest moments of his visit to the United States—moments which came when he reviewed the cadets at West Point and met and conferred with the officers of that institution upon whose graduates will rest such heavy burdens during the coming uncertain years. Marshal Joffre came to West Point from a little stone farm-house at Newburgh, New York, which was the headquarters of General Washington during part of the Revolution. After the review of the cadets General Joffre said:

> All that is lacking to make these men perfectly trained soldiers is the experience that they can obtain only under actual war conditions. Two months at the front will make them the best officers for men in the trenches or anywhere else.

From New York General Joffre passed on to Boston, where he was joined by ex-Premier Viviani, who had previously left him for a short tour in Canada. Across the river from this city he had an opportunity to review the training regiment of Harvard University, the regiment to which French officers have already been assigned to help in fitting these young men for service in the present war. Boston's welcome belied any attribution of the word "staid" to that city. Indeed, the capital of Massachusetts manifested its devotion to the great Frenchman by a very tangible contribution to the fund for the support of French and Belgian orphans.

Boston had the honor of being the last place in the United States to give a formal welcome to Marshal Joffre, for from thence he passed over the border into our sister democracy and ally, Canada.

The account of such an excursion as Joffre has made through the easterly part of the United States can be little more than a record of the celebrations, dinners, and ceremonies which he attended. The deeper significance and meaning of his visit must necessarily escape any effort which pen can make to capture it in the black and white of the printed page.

The welcome accorded to Marshal Joffre in this country was much more than an excited ovation for a military hero. It was a religious demonstration accorded to a defender of that faith in democracy for which so many Americans have died in the past, and for which so many Englishmen and Frenchmen are dying to-day. The reception accorded to Marshal Joffre was not an isolated incident, without reflected significance from the past or portent for the future; it was rather a brilliant lighthouse towering over that highway of common ideals which has long been the cherished possession of the great democracies.

The truth of this was well brought out when, in speaking of England and America, Arthur Balfour said before the guests of the Chamber of Commerce of New York:

> I feel when I talk to those who are born and bred under the American flag, who have absorbed all their political ideas from American institutions—I feel, and I think I speak for my friends here that they also feel—I feel that I am speaking to those brought up, as it were, under one influence, in one house, under one set of educational conditions. I require no explanations of what they think, and I am required to give no explanations of what I think, because our views of great questions seem to be shared, born, as it were, of common knowledge which we know instinctively, and which we do not require explicitly to expound or to define.

Founded on the community of spirit which Mr. Balfour has so well described, the union of America, England, and France in a common cause, made holy by a common sacrifice, holds high hope for the future.

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CHRISTIAN LEDEN, EXPLORER AND ETHNOLOGIST

AN ESKIMO AND HIS TENT—IN SUMMER

ESKIMO MARRIAGE, MUSIC, AND PHILOSOPHY

BY GREGORY MASON

ONE of the commonest kinds of melancholy and mental fatigue is caused by introspection. When we are tired or despondent from too much musing on the shortcomings of our own little lives or too much dwelling upon the hardships of our own lot in this world, nothing is so restoring as to anæsthetize our self-consciousness by imagining the nature of life on other planets or watching the drama of ant life in the grass. Since the beginning of the war it has been easier than ever for us to become depressed by our immediate temporal surroundings. At such times it is good to hear that there is a people on the earth who are unaware of this war and who are untouched by the troubles of the peoples who boast that they are civilized. This people is the Eskimo.

Mr. Christian Leden, a young Norwegian explorer, who has lived among most of the tribes of Eskimos, believes that in many respects the Eskimos are the happiest people in the world, and that in many respects their civilization is the highest existing to-day. Mr. Leden has spent most of his time since 1909 living among the Eskimos, and he knows most of the tribes that have been discovered by white men. He has recently returned from a sojourn of three years and a half among the Eskimos of Canada. In his various expeditions he has had the public support of the King and Queen of Norway, the Ethnographical Department of the University of Christiania, the Danish Carlsberger Institute, and the Geological Survey of Canada. Mr. Leden is more interesting than many Arctic explorers, perhaps, because primarily he is not an explorer of unknown lands but a student of unknown peoples. He would be much more thrilled by finding a tribe that had never seen a white man than by discovering a hundred leagues of frozen, uninhabitable Arctic plain. Mr. Leden has the charm of a man who is intensely interested in what he is doing, but who has not lost his sense of proportion. He has no inflated conception of the world's opinion of his work.

"In some ways we can learn as much from the Eskimo," says Mr. Leden, "as he can learn from us. We commonly think that the world ends where the timber line ends and where the great Arctic waste begins. The Eskimo thinks that the world ends where the ice ends and where the timber begins. In many respects the Eskimo civilization is the highest in the world. For instance, the Eskimos never indulge in tribal warfare. They cannot conceive how one whole nation can make war on another. Occasionally there are fights or duels between two Eskimos, but even these affairs are rare, and, as a rule, are carried out with a cold-blooded formality that would astound us. One method for settling a dispute between two men is for them to swap blows until one cries quits. A offers his shoulder for B to strike, then B does the same for A. Then A permits B to hit him on the temple, and again B reciprocates. This goes on until one man has had enough, but there is never any temper shown. This is usually just in sport to see who can stand the hardest blows. As a rule, however, the real disputes between two individuals are settled in another way—by a sort of competition. The two disputants try to outdance each other or outsing each other, and when the judges have decreed one the more proficient, honor is satisfied. But the idea of men marching out to kill other men whom they have never seen is incomprehensible to them. When I told some of them about the European war, they shuddered and cried out, '*Kappearnakonni*,' which means, 'I am very much afraid.' When some of their wise men had wagged their heads over this problem, they announced that, after all, it was not surprising that white men should do such things, which would be impossible for them, the 'Innuit,' or human beings, because it was well known that the white man was not entirely human, but had in his veins a good deal of the blood of the dog."

In regard to the origin of the Eskimos, Mr. Leden says: "The most generally accepted theory is that the Eskimos belong to the Mongolian race, and emigrated to this continent and Greenland from Asia. Another theory is that the Eskimos are the survivors of a race who lived on the northern part of our globe before the glacial period." Mr. Leden, however, as the result of his investigations of the music of the Eskimos, which he has found to be very similar to the music of the North American Indians, believes that the closest relatives of the Eskimos are these Indians of our continent, and not the Mongolians.

This distinguished young Norwegian is full of praise for the humanity and domestic kindness and home life of the Eskimos, albeit this home life has certain characteristics strikingly different from what the white man considers ideal; for instance, it is a common thing for Eskimo men and women to exchange wives and husbands. Apparently they are not polygamous, however, but are what might be called successively monogamous. Unlike some other primitive peoples among whom the marital relation is more changeful than with us, the Eskimos are exceptionally kind to their women. A man is never permitted to swap wives with another man unless the women approve of the transaction. It might be thought, however, that this arrangement would result in the neglect of children. On the contrary, it is considered a heinous crime for a man to abandon his own children, and a grave sin even for him to watch unmoved the sufferings of another man's children. Where the natural dangers to human life from the elements and from wild animals are

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so great, the whole tribe is impressed with the importance of caring for children.

Like Vilhjálmur Stefansson, another well-known explorer who is also an admirer of many things in Eskimo character, Mr. Leden feels that our civilization often suffers by comparison with the Eskimo civilization when ours is exemplified by the conduct of white people who do not live up to the moral standards preached by the missionaries. There are missionaries in the North who are of help to the natives in many ways; but there are, on the other hand, also missionaries who do not seem to understand the natives at all. Mr. Leden tells an amusing story of a missionary who was trying to inculcate in a certain Eskimo a belief in the devil. The Eskimo's persistent refusal to believe in the existence of such a malevolent being finally so angered the missionary that he struck the native. "Alas!" cried the Eskimo; "I am now forced to believe what you say. If the world is so bad that a missionary will strike a poor Eskimo, there must be a devil." This happened years ago in Greenland, and was reported by the missionary himself to his superior in Denmark to show how conservative and stiff-necked the Eskimos were.

Mr. Leden has learned the Eskimo tongue himself, and points out that many missionaries fail of their purpose through their unwillingness or inability to learn the native language. Not very long ago certain English missionaries arranged to have a series of religious services among the Canadian Eskimo tribes. The services were held in English, and information of this fact was quickly passed from one tribe to another. The natives also learned of the dates when white men might be expected at their respective villages, and the result was that when the white men came they found left in the villages only a few toothless old women and teething children.

The Eskimos have no writing, and consequently no permanent literature; but they have many poems or songs which are learned by heart and handed from generation to generation. The attainment of extreme old age is common among the Eskimo women, but is very rare among men, owing to the dangers of the hunting which is the one means of livelihood.

Mr. Leden has made an interesting study of Eskimo music, with a view to the evidence that might be established through their music of the relations of the Eskimo tribes to other primitive peoples.

"As a result of my studies of Eskimo music," he says, "I have found an astonishing relationship between the Eskimos and the North American Indians. Two things that are typical of the melody construction of Eskimo music are the descent from higher to lower tones at the ending of a stanza, and the long dwelling upon a deep tone between every verse. In their manner of delivery, which, in my opinion, is of very great importance, one notices especially their downward *glissando* from a powerful start and the hacking accents on the higher tones at the beginning of a *motif*, besides their *decrescendo* and *piano* on the deeper tones at the end of a stanza. Right here the music of the Eskimo approaches the music of the American Indian, but, so far as I know, differentiates itself from the music of all other primitive peoples." Much of their music has the simple devotional quality which is found in the hymns sung by your American Pilgrim Fathers."

On his last trip the Norwegian ethnologist was not so busy noticing the social traits of the natives of the North that he overlooked more material things which might attract the average traveler. Mr. Leden believes that the animal and mineral wealth of northern Canada and the Arctic islands is destined to be of great use to the world once it becomes aware of the extent of these great natural resources.

"There are minerals, oil, leather, fur, fish, and meat in the North," says Mr. Leden, "and with the high price now of leather, oil, and meat, it should be a pretty good business to send ships up there to the right localities and load them with the articles mentioned. I know of places in the Hudson Bay and in the country north of it where five hundred walrus could be caught in a few weeks, and just as many white whales during the summer season, besides thousands of seals. Walrus leather is now, as I understand, worth between thirty and forty cents a pound, and each walrus hide weighs about five hundred pounds. This would make for one year's catch in walrus leather alone about $75,000 profit. Besides this, the ivory and oil of the walrus would be worth a good deal. By establishing two trading and sealing posts in the Hudson Bay one could take in about $400,000 in oil, leather, fish, and skin, the first year, with an outlay of from $60,000 to $90,000. Later, by establishing a chain of posts from Hudson Bay to the Arctic islands between Greenland and Canada, one could make millions of profit annually.

"The prices of oil and leather, which on account of the war are now very high, will continue to be so for many years to come, even after the war is over. It seems to me that besides further scientific investigations, what ought to be done in the Arctic is to make use of the information already gathered by explorers regarding the material wealth of these northern countries, and turn such resources to practical use and profit."

A good many people are prejudiced against Arctic and Antarctic exploration, believing such endeavor as hunting for unexplored area to be merely a sort of sporting contest of little or no value to civilization. Explorers of the type of Christian Leden are proving to the world that the right sort of Arctic and Antarctic exploration is not only of interest to scientists, idealists, and sportsmen, but is also of value to the practical men and women of affairs.

THE NATIONALIZING OF AMERICAN EDUCATION

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

This is the third of a series of three articles based on recent travel and study of educational development.—THE EDITORS.

THE Argentine Republic has a national Minister of Education. So has France. So has England. So has Australia. So has Canada. Thus runs the mind of all democracies except ours. And we have not even a secretary of education in the Cabinet. We have a National Bureau (or perhaps chiffonier) of Education. It is a bureau of information and has a few simple National duties, such as administering the schools for natives in Alaska, watching over the distribution of certain educational moneys appropriated by Congress, making surveys of trouble in the educational power system of State or city. But it can start very little on its own motion.

Why should not the United States have a minister or secretary of education? We have a Secretary of Commerce, but of course commerce is written into the Constitution. But we have a Secretary of Labor, and certainly labor has no prior Constitutional or social claims over the welfare of twenty million people whose daily business is going to school. Why should not the Nation be *primarily* interested in education? There is every reason for it. If the school system of the country is slipshod, chaotic, mechanical, good in a few places and bad in very many; if we are worshiping the fetish of democratic training when there is no such thing; if the schools are failing to educate the great majority of the youth of the country to be useful up to anything like the limit of their capacity; if two-thirds of the boys and girls at fourteen years of age plunge at once half trained into the industrial, commercial, agricultural, home-making, and political responsibilities of citizenship, then the most deplorable leak of weakness in the National life is revealed. And the Nation should take a hand. Here is something fundamental. Of what avail are coast defenses or battle-cruisers or field artillery or diplomatic parleys or industrial mobilization or business organization or agricultural co-operation if the educational system of the country does not provide a constant flow of trained leaders and every-day experts in great number to make these things work effectively? Why does the Nation interest itself deeply in passing child labor laws and only feebly in the vocational edu-

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cation of the children when they are set free from exploitation? There are revolutionary experiments in educational theory and practice going on all over the country. Has the Nation no interest in watching to see that these experiments are carefully made? Ought not the National power to be employed to the full upon the most vital concern of a democracy? Not at all to defeat or to discourage local and State jurisdiction over education, but to stimulate and supplement it with the resources and energy of the Central Government. Not to alter the machinery, not to take from the States the power of incentive and initiative, but to utter and enforce great National policies and give our system of education a National vision.

It is time the Nation took serious notice. Vast expenditures of man power and of money power in education have culminated in what? A choice kind of learning for a relatively small number of unusuals who are mentally and financially able to hold on and take advantage of the specialized kind of training furnished in the high schools and colleges and universities for students after the fifteenth year. Left to itself, American education has drifted into the service of an intellectual and economic aristocracy.

> The machine seems to be running on reverse gears. Instead of carrying the fruits of civilization downward to the homes of the people, the system as now run is accurately adjusted to take out of the homes of the people a few of the choicer youths, to civilize these and to carry them to the top, there to group and cohere as social cream.[1]

A vast majority of boys and girls are squeezed out of the system early and unprepared for life, and the Nation offers no remedy. This is not democracy. And the whole working organization of the country is weakened by misplaced men and women, misfits in their trade or calling, who never had a chance to know what was in them, or to get it out if they did know it, until it was too late. There have not been thorough tests of this practice in the United States, although instances of it abound. But there have been tests made of it in England, where there likewise prevail similar conditions of wholesale departure from the influences of education about the age of fourteen. The children of Birmingham were followed and observed for a period of years after they had left school, and a very small percentage of them attained even to the rank of skilled workers. That is a national crime, because it can to a very considerable degree be corrected by a proper system of vocational training.

According to the census report of the United States for 1910, there were twenty-five thousand young men and women held in institutions for juvenile delinquents, mostly for larceny and burglary. A fringe of them were instinctively bad, but the great majority of them were the victims of an undemocratic system of education which has neglected to train the great mass of citizens to gain a livelihood happily and honorably by productive skill.

And the misfits become misanthropes and malcontents far oftener than they become criminals. If there is one direction in which the Nation should exercise its power, it is in the effort to allay industrial and social unrest. When a country is in a pinch, as England has been during the last thirty months, a conflict between capital and labor becomes unthinkable, and both managers and men develop an ethical spirit hitherto unknown. There is no difference between them about the need of a greater humanity and a share for each of them in the direction of industry. Labor and capital become working partners in war time and Government experts and trade-union leaders sit at the same council board. Why not so in time of peace? Laws will not accomplish it, nor sermons. One thing will—a national system of vocational training which will produce a skilled and patriotic intelligence that will make labor clearly fit to sit at the council board of industry and government.

In the crisis of the great European struggle we all now agree with Herbert Spencer: "As the ability of a nation to hold its own against other nations depends on the skilled activity of its units, . . . on such knowledge may turn the national fate." The new vocational training for livelihood and citizenship which is of such vast importance to our industrial cities is of greater importance to the Nation. Democracy needs experts more than absolutism needs them. Democracy is a harder system to operate. How to keep the great public vocational schools of a democracy free from the narrowing, mechanical, and enslaving influence of mere efficiency, and permeate them with a simple culture and the working tools of freedom—the Nation ought to watch over that. About it is wrapped the National fate.

For vocational education the local communities in America have done something, but the Nation has made only a diminutive beginning. There are more vocational schools in the Kingdom of Bavaria, with a population about that of the city of New York, than in the whole of the United States, with a population of a hundred millions of people. The one city of Munich is training more boys and girls to be practical working citizens in trade and commerce and industry than all the great municipalities of the United States. The United States Commission on Vocational Education, which drafted the Smith-Hughes Bill lately passed by Congress, declares that out of twelve and a half million persons engaged in agriculture in the United States less than one per cent have received adequate preparation, and that out of fourteen millions engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits less than one per cent were efficiently trained. The United States has become rich mainly out of its raw material. Germany has made immense profits out of the brains and training of its chemists and artisans. We should learn that lesson long before our natural resources dwindle, in the interest of National safety and survival. Vocational training is a need and a burden in which the entire Nation naturally participates.

The training of rural youth is a grave concern to the whole country. The prosperity of the whole country is based upon agriculture, and the time has already arrived when the unskillful skimming of the cream of the soil is over forever. The problem is to keep a very great number of the boys and girls of America where they belong, on the land, in happy, profitable, skilled content. We are far from that practical Utopia now. The most enterprising youths from the farm are crowding into the cities. The rural education in great areas of the Union is still a feeble makeshift for even moderate training and culture. Especially in some parts of the South, there are attempts to lighten the Egyptian darkness of it, but the process under forty-eight masters is too slow for the National safety and welfare.

The happy-go-lucky, helter-skelter, strewn-anywhere-along-the-country-road, run-down-at-the-heel, droning-by-rote types of rural schools in which the yearly salary of the teacher is sometimes less than the cost of feeding a prisoner in the county jail for the same period—these present a pathetic contrast to the picture of practical idealism drawn by the National Commissioner of Education in a recent report: One well-constructed school in the center of every township, to which no child would have more than a mile and a half to go; a community system of transportation to and from school during those periods of the year when transportation is necessary; near by an experimental farm of four or five acres if in a village, or twenty-five to fifty acres in the open country, with garden, orchard, poultry-yard, and dairy; a substantial model home in which the man who is at once the farm manager and the principal of the school shall live; under him a group of teachers, young men and women, fitted to train country boys and girls in both an elementary practical culture and vocational skill, outdoor and indoor, of which agricultural folks stand so greatly in need; the schoolhouse a social center for parents and children, devoted to the growth of a community interest in music, lectures, the drama, discussion, and debate; the whole curriculum of study remade, shot through with a simple liberal culture which widens the vision and enriches the mind, but going far beyond this—the National Commissioner has told us how far. The farmers' boys and girls must be informed about things like these:

> The chemistry and physics of the soil, of plant and animal life, of methods of tillage, of the feeding and care of animals, of plant and animal diseases and the means of protection against them, of farm machinery and its care and management, of buying and selling, of bookkeeping and the business side of farm life, of fertilizing and the means of preserving the fertility of the soil, of the breeding of plants and animals, of road-making and forestry, of sanitation, of marketing, of the care of children in isolated country homes.

To utter and enforce and pay for a great National project of upbuilding like this, National pressure and leadership and

[1] Gates, "The Country School of To-Morrow."

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financial aid are imperatively needed to inspire the States thus to act for the highest good of the whole Union.

A rapid vocationalizing of culture in both country and city is also requisite to bring back into the teaching profession the masculine personality. The teacher's rôle in the text-book and memory régime of education is being left more and more widely to womankind. And the democratic slogan of equal pay for equal work will engulf any theoretical scheme for winning men back to teaching by larger payments than women receive for the same tasks.

But the Nation is beginning to feel a lack in the virility of American education. I heard a very indignant gentleman of intelligence affirm the other day that pacifism was a part of the whole feminist régime in the schools. We are caught in the toils this moment, said he, of "women teachers and our Chautauquas." I would not go so far. Some of the most eager and militant patriots I know just now are women teachers. But there is no question that American education is suffering enormously from the decline of masculinity in the school system.

Under a genuine sort of vocational training in country and city for the needs of the Nation, men would by the very force of circumstances again fill a very great number of desirable places of educational leadership. The head of practically every township school and experimental farm would be a man. And the unusual duties that he would perform would necessitate adequate payment in order to get the man. So in the schools of trade and industry in the cities the masculine element would predominate in the control. A great number of the practical teachers at bench and machine would be men. And thus in country and city the training of youth would be permeated with a masculine vigor of great value to the United States as a whole.

But the chief reason that the Nation should influence education to the limit of its power is to be found in the great and evident need for the development of National unity and National resolution and National idealism in America. The German nation was made in the schools. The American Nation will be made in the schools, and the whole country is vitally interested in the process—interested that every boy and girl should have the finest physical fitness, should have a clear vision of livelihood and a measure of preparation for trade or calling; interested in the songs that are sung, in the men and women of America who are held up in the schools to honor and imitation, interested in the ideals of democracy and freedom that are inspired in the soul of the child.

Timid and halting National grants in aid we have had already. But these are not enough. In education is the touchstone of National preparation. If the country fails here, it fails everywhere.

OUT OF SIBERIA

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

Shake-rags, cripples, gaunt and dazed,
Prison-broken hosts on hosts,
Torture-scarred and dungeon-crazed,
Down the convict road they pour,
More and more and myriads more,
Terrible as ghosts.

Shuffling feet that miss the chain,
Shoulders welted, faces hoar,
Sightless eyes that stare in vain,
Writhen limbs and idiot tongue,—
They are old who were so young
When they passed before.

Grimy from the mines, a stain
And a horror on the white
Sweep of the Siberian plain,
These, grotesque and piteous, these
Fill the earth with jubilees,
Flood the skies with light.

While each squalid tatter spins
At the sport of wind and snow,
Russia hails her paladins,
And with cheer or sob proclaims
Long-unspoken hero names,
Names they hardly know.

They unto themselves are vague,
Even as they tear the bread
That their famished fingers beg;
They themselves are specters, who
Melt into their retinue
Of unnumbered dead.

From the shackles, from the whips,
Over frozen steppes they stream,
Quavering songs on ghastly lips,
Haggard, holy caravan,
Saviors of the soul of man,
Martyrs of a dream;

Martyrs of a dream fulfilled,
Givers who have paid the price,
Homing now to hearths long chilled,
Guests exalted over all
At glad Freedom's festival,
Saints of sacrifice.

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ARTHUR McQUAID, AMERICAN[1]

A MAN TO MEASURE BY

BY HERMAN SCHNEIDER

DEFINITIONS rarely define. So well do the writers of text-books know this that immediately after making a definition they hasten to add, "for example," in order to explain just what they are driving at. The example does the work which the abstract definition cannot do. That is why, when Americanism is mentioned, my mind turns to old Arthur McQuaid; he is the "for example."

Arthur, as he would have phrased it, "sairved the Lord" as a cobbler in a Pennsylvania mining town. Physically and mentally he was outstanding. His sturdy figure was clad usually in a brilliant red flannel shirt and corduroy trousers, and his ruddy face was strengthened by a firm chin and softened by merry blue eyes; he radiated a lasting impression of a jovial man of strong convictions. His controlling passions were the destiny of the United States and a personal God to whom he could talk about daily affairs. He rarely argued or defined or affirmed these, but he lived them every day. He took them so thoroughly for granted that those with whom he came in contact took them for granted too.

Near the town there was a ravine in which great pine trees grew. Here Arthur made an altar of stones, and here he came every evening, no matter what the weather, to talk to the Lord. We children had been taught, of course, that the Lord was everywhere; but when, romping through the woods, we came to Arthur's ravine our voices hushed to whispers and we walked softly because we knew the Lord was here in particular.

Arthur talked with God when and where the spirit urged him, and in conversations he would frequently address his remarks to the Lord, whom he considered always to be present. He phrased his thoughts in archaic form as the result of reading the Bible daily while he worked. One bitter winter night a few of us, including a young woman, foregathered at the dominie's. Directly there was a lively stamping of heavy boots on the front porch and old Arthur appeared in the doorway, rosy and twinkling and as light and sprightly as the snowflakes that swirled about him.

"Ah," he exclaimed, looking at the dominie, "there's the seer of Israel! Ye'll mind, dominie, that when last ye rested footsore at the altars of stone in the ravine I said I'd make ye a pair o' boots that would last ye till God gathered ye to yer fathers. So I've done; and here they are. Put out yer fut." He knelt, and with a few deft motions had a shoe off and out at arm's length. "Look at it! Look at it as a fut-coverin' fer the seer of Israel! God Almighty, ye never intended that women and children should make shoes. How ye must hate machinery! Now then," throwing the shoe away with finality, "try this on. Stand up. Does it fit?"

The dominie stood up. "Fine, Arthur, fine!" he said.

"Does it now?" said Arthur, beaming. "Sit ye down, and we'll try on the other." He held the other old shoe at arm's length. "Women bendin' over clackin' wheels instead of over a cooin' babe, and children with cramped legs that should be sturdy with rompin' out o' doors, and machinery that knows no God! Now then, put this on. Stand up. Does it fit?"

"Fine, fine!" said the dominie.

"Then God be praised! And here's some mutton tallow. Rub it into them once a week, and ye can walk eighteen miles in snow and water, as I have done this day, without gettin' your feet wet. They're winter boots. I'll make ye a pair o' summer shoes, so ye can walk and worship as the fathers did by the brookside and under the stars. And now we'll have a word o' prayer."

He took off his fur cap and placed it on a table; then, bringing his heels together and folding his arms, he began: "Were ye pleased or no, Father, with the way I took aback the pension men at the court-house this day? I think ye were, for ye cannot abide a man who lives on his country instead o' for it. Ye'll mind, Lord, that for twenty years they've besought me to apply for a pension until they fair vexed me, and this mornin', when the lawyer, whom ye'll deal with in your own gude time, came and said, 'Arthur, ye're sixty-eight years old, and it's time ye stopped cobblin' and got the pension that's due ye for the four years ye sairved in the war, and the doctor surely can find ye a bit out o' sorts, a little rheumatism or a bad heart, maybe,' I was filled with indignation such as ye've shown yerself at times, Father. So I went with him"—the lips twitched upward and he seemed to wink—"or I should say, he went with me, for I made him walk the nine miles to the county seat in the storm. He's sore this night, for such is thy punishment for such as get soft of body. So we came to the court-house, and we walked up to the fourth floor, and ye'll recall I taught him in thy precepts down the nine miles and up the four flights. And when we got to the doctor's room he gasped, 'Examine him, doctor,' and collapsed in a chair. And the doctor asked me what ailed me, and I told him nothing ailed me, but, by thy grace, I was a sound man. He was fine set up and young, and I said, 'Can ye wrestle?' and he said he could; and I said, 'Will ye?' and he smiled and took off his coat. He is thy sairvant, O Lord! And we gripped each other and I lifted him and laid him, gently, ye'll recall, on the table; and then I vaulted over him and the table and went out and walked home to finish the boots of thy sairvant the seer of Israel. And so I was a humble instrument in thy hands and by thy strength to rebuke the wicked who live not by honest toil. And as a Master Wairkman I hope ye're pleased with the boots of thy sairvant, for I've done my best, as ye know, O Lord. It's hard to get good leather since ye took home to ye Franz Winkleman, who was a master tanner after thine own heart. And here we are gathered together snug and cozy after the day's wairk to contemplate the storm in which ye're manifestin' yer majesty in high state this night. As I came across the town and ye buffeted me I could feel ye whip me old hulk to try me strength, and ye'll recall we laughed together. Ye're grand to-night, Father! And in passin' by ye'll let yer hand touch in blessing thy sairvant the seer of Israel and his friends, especially the lass. Her years are yet to come. Ye'll recall I said in my heart as I came in, 'She looks like the lasses of County Down.' And for the sake of the one ye took home to ye now fifty years ago come the 16th of next July, will ye bless her with an honest man who is a master at his trade, and whose wairk is a pleasure to thine years, so that when she comes to the years of thy sairvant she may have a snug fireside, a ready spirit against yer callin' her, and God-fearin' children and grandchildren trained to do good wairk; for these are the greatest blessings in the latter years. Amen and amen."

Arthur's greatest honor was to keep the flag of the Grand Army post. On Memorial Day he would leave his trim little house promptly at ten o'clock, bearing the flag unfurled, and march down the middle of the street as one spiritually uplifted. When he reached the lodge hall, he would stand at attention until the parade started. The exulting and exalted way in which he did it impelled a like feeling in the townspeople. "Arthur 'll be along in a minute," you'd hear men say, expectantly. When he appeared, a murmur would run down both sides of the street: "Here he comes! Here he comes!" And every last man, woman, and child would be caught up with a jumping of the heart, a tightening of the muscles, and a surge of subconscious ideals.

The town was a polyglot mining community, with a St. George's Society, a St. David's Society, a Gesellschaft, a St. Andrew's Society, an Order of Hibernians, and so on; but at least once a year its people thrilled with the song of the soul of all humanity to which old Arthur attuned them.

On a certain Memorial Day nature was at her very best. The sky was of a brilliant solid blue which made it seem not so far away, white cloud puffs ran together and separated just like the Sunday-dressed people on the streets, the clean air sought out the innermost corners of one's lungs, and the flowers and foliage proclaimed to the utmost their joy of life after a sunrise shower. In spite of his seventy years, Arthur strode that day like a young god. He took his place in the line of waiting veterans with a bit of a flourish, stood the flag on the ground, and with a motion of his hand forestalled the captain's order to march.

The people hushed and crowded inward. Some growling

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dogs were quickly separated. Mothers carrying their babies commenced a rhythmic swaying.

"D'ye mind, men," Arthur began, "'twas a sparklin' day like this that the Lord of Hosts marched with us and helped us smite the enemy hip and thigh. 'Twas the day after we had looked, Father, into the eyes of thy sairvant Lincoln.

"Ye move in a mysterious way, yer wonders to pairform. 'Tis not from the halls of lairnin' and the abodes of the mighty that ye reveal now and then the everlastin' truths so a shoemaker can understand them. Ye appointed the manger of a cow stable as the bairthplace of him who spoke the Sairmon on the Mount, and from a log hut ye raised the heart that poured out the words at Gettysburg. When the time will be needin' a great heart and a pure mind, ye take the cup of bitterness full to overflowin' down to the depths of utter poverty, and ye bring forth a simple man who understands thee and us. And through him we know the way ye'd have us go. 'Twas so with thy sairvant Lincoln. 'Twas so that sparklin' day.

"Ye'll mind, men, we were footsore and weary, and our hearts were as lead. Our spirits rebelled and our tongues were unbridled. The despair of one who goes back and forth and back and forth without knowin' why was upon us. Our souls cried out with longin' for the quiet of the dooryard at home after the day's wairk, and with a chokin' and a gaggin' at tryin' to swallow the sickenin' folly of it all. And I—I that carried this flag, threw it to the ground and cursed the land it rested on. 'Tis recorded, Father, on the Etairnal Book against Judgment Day. Aye, we all cursed the land. Bear witness, Paddy McGuire and Jake Schwenck and John Olsen and Tom Collins and Abe Furstein, and all of ye—bear witness, all of ye, this is what we did!"

The veterans nodded their heads and muttered, bearing witness.

"And then," Arthur went on, "Lincoln came. Lord God, ye've established a Nation for all time when ye've given it one man like Lincoln! For ye've given us a man to measure by; and when such as pant for riches and itch for power make a show of what their right hand doeth so the Nation will not pairceive the cunning of their left, and go up and down the land wearin' the raiment o' wise men and trumpetin' like prophets to fool the simple folk that wairk for a livin'—they shall shrivel by the measure of Lincoln.

"Ye could fair see the burden he carried that day, he was so overborne. But his eyes! D'ye mind, men, how he looked slowly from one to the other of us as an anguished mother looks at a tortured child. He spoke never a waird, but we sensed in his look the meanin' of it all.

"Ye've walked with me, Father, and ye've walked with Paddy McGuire the length and breadth of County Down, up every bylane and down every brook by the little homes, where the hard struggle put the ripple of tears in the laughter, and the yearnin' for things that came not to pass—yea, through the long years came never to pass—gave softness to the eyes. But, mark ye, Lincoln told us in his look that we bore our burdens in order to presairve a land where those things would come to pass. Bear witness, Paddy McGuire, ye saw that in his eyes!"

"'Tis so," Paddy murmured.

"And there's the place Abe Furstein's auld father has told me about, where the people choke the streets and the invisible grip of iron crushes and the sons of the prophets raise not their hands lest worse befall their daughters. Yea, Lord, their hearts grow sick with promises broken and with the light of hope gone out. But the yearnin' for the things that come not to pass still lives. Bear witness, Abe Furstein, ye saw in Lincoln's eyes that ye bore yer burdens that day so as to presairve a land where those things might come to pass!"

"Yah, so," said Abe Furstein.

"And there's the stern northland, Father, where ye manifest yer majesty in the lines of thunderin' waves and the whippin' white winds and the appareled heavens, but where the airth is hard and the yield sparse and the yearnin's of the heart come not to pass. Bear witness, John Olsen, ye lairned that day ye bore yer burden to presairve a land where those things might come to pass!"

"Yes, yes," nodded John Olsen.

"Bear witness, Jake Schwenck! Yer auld father has told ye often he brought ye to this land that you and yer children and yer children's children should not grind always in the same groove and fret in foreordained harness, as he did, because of the yearnin's of the heart for the things that could never come to pass. And see now—ye sairve the Lord as a master builder, and one of yer sons sits in the seat of justice, another heals the sick, and a third orders the going of trains. Bear witness, Jake Schwenck, ye lairned that day in Lincoln's look that ye bore yer burden so as to presairve a land where the yearnin's of the heart might come to pass and have come to pass!"

"It is so," said Jake Schwenck.

"And I, Father, I that had thrown this flag to the ground, became as one palsied when those eyes made me see 'twas not my flag, but thy flag—the flag of the land ye've set up where the things—the same things yearned for and groped for in all lands by all mankind—shall come to pass. I fell upon the flag and wept, and the great one passed on. And when I had ceased, Paddy and Abe and Jake and the others stood by as men who had seen a vision. Bear witness, men, it was so!"

They bore witness with much nodding.

"Ye'll mind that next day—the sparklin' day. Ye went with us into battle, Lord, and nothing could withstand us. Knowin' why we went, there was no sting to death, and either life or death was victory.

"From the uttermost parts of the airth ye've gathered us here to establish this nation as a high tower to the oppressed of all the places where the yearnin's of the heart come not to pass—to establish this nation where no one gives law and frames mischief by statute, saying, 'I, by the grace of God!' but where the yearnin's of the heart may come to pass when all shall give law and frame justice, saying, 'We, by the love of God!'"

A baby cried. All the mothers began swaying again, and Arthur continued:

"As ye've rested in the vastness of the fairmament and as ye've gone to and fro on the airth and walked up and down in it, ye've haird the voice of man lifted in every tongue in yearnin' for the things that come not to pass. And ye gave us this land where the strainin' heart of the wairld might be unfettered. The love of music knoweth no nationality, and the language of the heart no boundaries. The visions of a mother for her child and the striving of a man that his son may go higher mount to the Mercy Seat from every habitation. The love of flowers and of the fairst spring days and of the return of the birds and of the sowin' of seeds is the heritage of all the sons of men. When ye robe the sky at sunset and rend the night with thunders, the heart of man everywhere knows there is but one God. Yea, Father, in the heart of man throughout the airth there is the same prayer, the same dream, the same yearnin'. In this land ye've shown how the prayer may be answered, the dream fulfilled, and the yearnin' come to pass. Ye've raised us as a great light to confound the whisperers who plot above the people and who move stealthily together for profit throughout the airth. Ye've set apart a wide and fertile place where no weight crushes from above, but where the common aspirations of the wairld can break through to the light and the air and a chance to grow—where each can gather freely from the soil and the sun according to his diligence and his parts.

"So ye've done for us. 'Tis the great gift. 'Tis what Calvary meant and the agonies of all who have died because they dared to think from the heart. 'Tis the harvest from the labors of many backs overborne. 'Tis the meanin' that came from the light in Lincoln's eyes. 'Tis the yield of all the years. In our keeping ye've placed it, and this flag is the token of our wardenship. Whoso flouts it flouts the gift.

"And now we'll march to the cemetery. Pipe up, Dinny Higgins, and thank God that he made yer upper lip for pipin' instead o' for comely grace. Pipe as ye piped that sparklin' day!"

Such is the philosophy which makes Arthur McQuaid stand out in my mind as the "for example." He lived it every day until he was gathered to his fathers. And because he lived it, at least one polyglot American community has struck its roots so deeply into the soil of the land that it goes about its daily business of gaining strength and giving fruit without being concerned over the nomenclature used to designate its species.

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CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

MARSHAL JOFFRE SALUTING THE STATUE OF LAFAYETTE, JUST UNVEILED, IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN

In every place they have visited, the victor at the Marne, the former Premier of France, and their fellow Commissioners have received an ovation. Decorations jubilant with the colors of the Allies have lined the streets through which they have been escorted. Not the least impressive of the ceremonies which they have attended was the unveiling, on May 10, in Brooklyn, New York, of Daniel Chester French's statue of Lafayette. In the picture above, Marshal Joffre's figure may be seen in the lower left-hand corner, as he touches his képi in salute. See editorial account of America's welcome to the French and British Commissioners

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PHOTOGRAPH FROM AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE, IN THE GREAT BATTLE NOW GOING ON IN FRANCE

The photograph shows a Canadian battalion establishing a signaling headquarters on the field. The flag on the ground is a signal for the British airplane scouts

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PREPARATIONS AT PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK, FOR HOUSING THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS, NOW ASSEMBLED THERE

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MADAME BRESHKOVSKY FREE AGAIN AND IN PETROGRAD

Madame Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Revolution," as she is affectionately called, spent many years in Siberian prisons. Liberated after the Revolution, she is now enjoying the freedom of the Russian capital. For an expression of her dauntless spirit during her captivity, see "By the Way," p. 170

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NURSES, MEMBERS OF THE HARVARD RED CROSS UNIT, WHO HAVE SAILED FOR WORK IN FRANCE

See editorial comment

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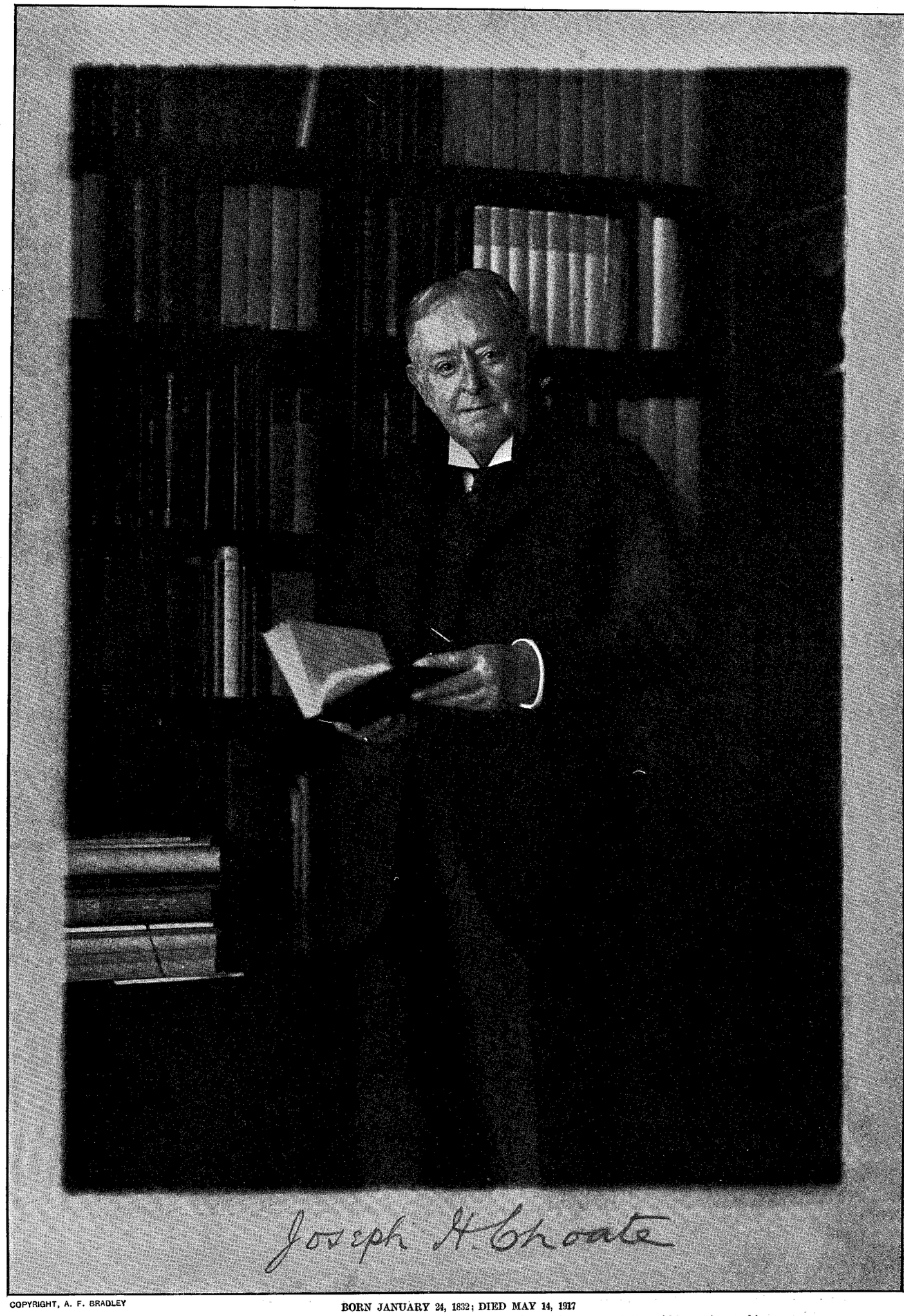

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BORN JANUARY 24, 1832; DIED MAY 14, 1917

An account of Mr. Choate's career is to be found on the editorial pages, together with an appreciation of his services to his country

The above photograph was selected and signed, at our request, by Mr. Choate, not very long before his death, for publication in The Outlook

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MILITARY TRAINING—AND THE BOY

BY CHARLES K. TAYLOR

THE average American citizen honestly believes that if high school boys can be taught to present arms they are thereby quite prepared to go forth and fight any number of ferocious enemies.

We shall all of us, before very long, become painfully aware that military training is an exceedingly complex affair, requiring so much physical and mental maturity that the very idea of giving real military training to boys under military age will seem preposterous. We shall then understand that, while the manual of arms does develop "precise and soldierly movement . . . and that prompt and subconscious obedience which is essential to proper military control," as Captain J. A. Moss says in his excellent manual, it is, after all, a very small part of the training necessary in producing an effective soldier, who must be a most versatile person, acquainted with the characteristics of various materials of construction, from timber to cement. And he must be able to look after himself in many ways. He must know what to do about a blister, and how to cook a meal, and I don't know how many other vitally important things. And he must have a first-class physique and almost tireless endurance. And all this, let me assure you, is not to be achieved by giving high school boys a little of the arms manual plus a few setting-up drills.

It will be found, obviously, that many elements of real military training are beyond the powers of immature lads; but one thing is certain. Here it is. Boys under military age can receive a comprehensive training which will provide a firm and efficient foundation upon which real military training can be built later to great advantage, and while the arms manual may be a part of this foundation—an essential part, in fact—its position will be a very modest one.

First of all, as the most essential part of "pre-military age" training it will be necessary to make each lad as perfect physically as possible. This does not mean that large groups should be put through setting-up exercises and the matter supposedly settled. Group exercise has its important value, but this should be a more specific and individual affair. Physically speaking, growing boys are very flexible, and it is not a difficult matter to so interest any normal boy in the matter that he will work, as an individual, to bring up to standard any part of his physique capable of improvement. Let us see just what this means, for physical efficiency is one of the most important questions we have to consider.

For many years physical trainers have been faithful to the idea that with a certain height and age there should be approximately a certain weight, not to speak of certain girths. Now this theory might be all right if there were one ideal type of physique which all of us could be brought to resemble. But the fact is that it is quite as normal and proper for some of us to be slender, and others to be stocky or "thick-set," as for still others to resemble the general average.

Many individuals, to their great disadvantage, are described as being "under weight" or "over weight" merely because they are more slender or more stocky than the average. And yet their types of build are usually hereditary, sometimes through family heredity and sometimes even through racial heredity. If an individual is well muscled and in good health, we may be quite sure that his weight, whatever it is, is his own proper weight. In other words, if a man or boy is to be judged physically with any degree of fairness, it must be on a height-weight basis, and not on a height-age basis, for we can demand that an individual of a certain height and weight approximate certain girths and strengths. In fact, tables have been constructed on this very basis, so that when an individual's height and weight are known one can find the measurements that should go with a well-developed individual of this height-weight combination.

So the first thing we should do, then, with our lads under military age is to bring each one up to standard for his *own type of build*. This can be done readily on a large scale, and is the first essential in preparing a foundation for real military training.

Along with giving a boy a first-class physique should come the giving him a corresponding endurance. This is merely a matter of training. With growing boys long-continued violent exercises do not serve the purpose at all, but may work a very real damage. Long-continued light exercise, however, serves the purpose well, and of such exercises few are as excellent as hiking—I mean real hiking, with long distances gradually led up to through steady, progressive training, so that eventually boys are made capable of days of steady tramping, carrying light packs and caring for themselves generally along the way. And that brings in another fundamental matter.

Under military age boys can be taught a great deal concerning the care that they must give themselves and their belongings. They can be taught the principles of personal hygiene and of first aid. They can be taught elements of camp sanitation, and also how to prepare simple meals for themselves. All this can be brought in naturally by means of the long hike and the camp—and the camp should become an invariable adjunct to the school. The camp has other services.

Under military age a boy can become practically and effectively acquainted with the characteristics of many materials used in the various kinds of construction which have become an essential part of the soldier's work. A boy can learn how to make corduroy road, to put up impromptu mess-halls, not to speak of putting up his own tent and manufacturing his own cot. He can do all this, and more, acquiring a practical knowledge which would be of real benefit to a soldier, and at the same time, through this varied handwork, acquire characteristics suspiciously like those necessary for efficiency, success, and even happiness in life itself. In fact, when you come to look at it, all this "foundation work" I have been describing comes very near being a foundation for many excellent matters not at all connected with things military, and is much more valuable on that account.

So, you see, for boys under military age, an efficient military training has precious little of what most of us call "military" about it, possessing all the while elements that make for the all-round development of character itself. With this programme, however, there must be a touch of the formal military exercise, for, though its value has been magnified beyond all bounds, it is sufficiently great, nevertheless, to command no little attention. Besides, this furnishes the romantic element, so effective in boy training, providing the motive which, for the boy, turns into play what would otherwise be considered mere work. We must consider the boy view-point. Boys are not men in miniature, but quite different creatures, with very different points of appeal.

And this formal exercise may contain some of the manual of arms, some of the marching exercises, some extended order work, and some activities that develop alertness and accuracy, such as signaling of various kinds. Not only this, but boys of fifteen and sixteen can begin rifle practice to advantage, not necessarily with the heavy service rifle, but with lighter bolt-action rifles, such as the Belgians have shown us how to make.

This, then, completes a brief outline of what might be considered a practical system for constructing with school-boys a foundation upon which military training in all its complexity may well be developed. Such a system may be beyond the capacities of high schools. But that makes no difference. Military training for high school boys is abominably undemocratic, anyway, bringing its benefits to but a small proportion of the boy population, and that the already favored class. To be democratic, and so worth while, such training as is given should be given to all boys equally, rich and poor; in private camps perhaps, for some, or in camps provided by the State, or by the Federal Government for those who could not afford the former. The institution of such a régime would mean not only much for a future democratic citizen army, but much for the welfare of all the men of these United States.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of May 16, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topic: English Railways under War Conditions.
Reference: Pages 100–102.
Questions:

1. Tell what the British Government did as to the railways immediately upon declaring war upon Germany. 2. Explain her war system of railway management. 3. What were the difficulties against which the British railways had to contend? 4. Give several results of the taking of the railways under the control of the British Government. 5. Name and discuss five or six suggestions and lessons the United States might learn from this article.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Congress and the Periodicals.
Reference: Editorials, pages 91, 97.
Questions:

1. Explain and discuss the following statements taken from Dr. Lyman Abbott's announcement on page 91. "A free republic is dependent upon a free public opinion." "To destroy or impair . . . National publications is to destroy or impair National opinion." "The pending revenue bill . . . actually treats the United States for postage purposes as five different countries." "This proposal is unjust, injurious to the public, [and] unpatriotic." 2. Reproduce the line of argument found in the editorial of the New York "Evening Mail" (page 97) against the proposed postage rates on second-class mail matter. 3. Discuss each point found in this line of argument. 4. Do you think the Committee of the House did right in refusing to grant any hearing upon this measure? What right have citizens to demand hearings by committees of Congress? 5. Is there anything that every adult citizen ought to do about this matter? What?

B. Topic: Congress Lags; How Shall We Be Taxed?
Reference: Page 92.
Questions:

1. Discuss reasons why our Congress acts so slowly in passing bills which it is perfectly evident the country stands greatly in need of and wants passed. 2. Why, too, does the Administration act so slowly when it seems that the Administration must know what the country's welfare demands? 3. Discuss with care each one of the measures found in the Administration's Food Control Bill (page 92). Do you know the meaning of the terms used? 4. What are the main features of the Tax Bill? What features of this bill do you like? What features don't you like? Give reasons in each instance. 5. If the Tax Bill were enacted as presented, on how many different things and in how many different ways would you be taxed to help support this war? 6. What are the steps in the passage of a bill in Congress? 7. Do you understand the *principle* of taxation? 8. What are the sources of National revenue? (In answering questions 1–8 besides consulting The Outlook see Garner's "Government in the United States," Chapters XI, XII; Johnson's "Introduction to Economics," Chapter XIX; Laughlin's "Elements of Political Economy," Chapter XXVI; Burch and Nearing's "Elements of Economics," Chapter XXXI.)

C. Topic: Making Culture Democratic.
Reference: Pages 102, 103.
Questions:

1. Interpret the first paragraph of Mr. Davenport's article. 2. What have been considered the "chief means of culture" by different peoples at different times? 3. Give reasons *why* such beliefs have been held about culture. 4. What does Mr. Davenport mean by "energizing the mind"? How is and can this be done? 5. What is the doctrine of "formal discipline"? Is Mr. Davenport right in calling this a "discredited old doctrine"? 6. Meaning of "vocational misfits." Who and what are responsible for such? 7. How can a child be fitted to "*pull happily*" his own load in the world? 8. For what reasons does "Latin and Greek culture no longer furnish more than a fragment of the experiences out of which the modern child must build his world"? 9. Would one get *as much culture* from the study of physics and politics as from the study of Greek and Latin? Give definite reasons. 10. What is the prime function of education in a democracy? *The* problem of education in a democracy? 11. What is meant by "the new liberal education"? What are its aims? Who and what are responsible for it? 12. *What is it to be educated?* Discuss at length.

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

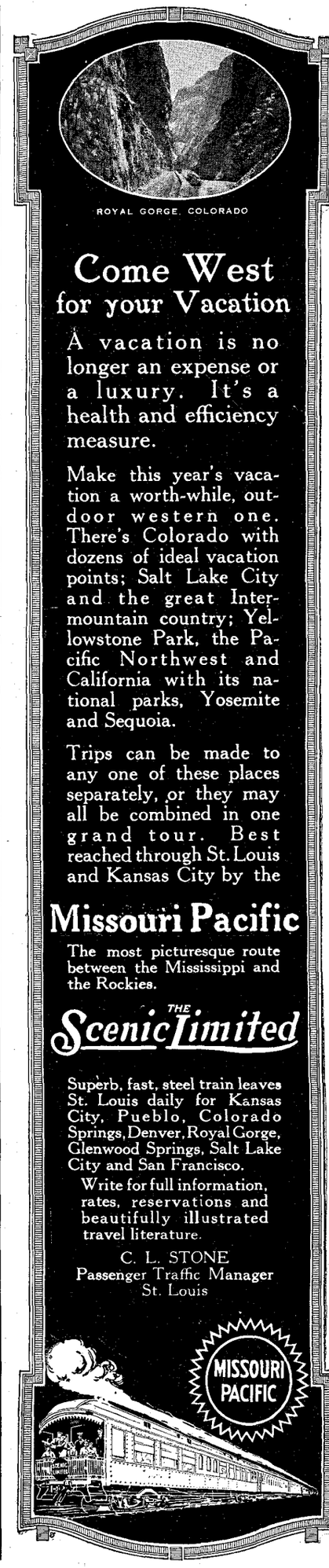
(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Education is knowing how to use what one has learned and experienced. 2. Liberty can be secured only by restrictions upon the power of the Government. 3. The only true safeguard for republics is federation. 4. Political parties do more harm than good.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for May 16, 1917. After looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words.*)

Free republic, subscription, legislation, irate, confiscation, rhetoric, ancient, artificial, democratic efficiency, Americanization, prevocational, bonds, stocks, corporations, retroactive tax, supertax, graduated tax, periodical, magazine, subversive, obliterate.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and of Col. Henry Watterson, the noted editor, who writes:

"I do not believe I could have recovered my vitality, as I have done, without Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers."

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Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes, from $1.00 up.

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FREE SAMPLE OFFER

On request we will send a 25-gram Sample Package of Sanatogen, also Richard Le Gallienne's booklet, "The Art of Living," telling of Sanatogen's kindly help. Address The Bauer Chemical Co., 24 B Irving Place, N. Y.

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Endorsed by over 21,000 Physicians

THE FOOD-TONIC APPROVED BY SCIENCE

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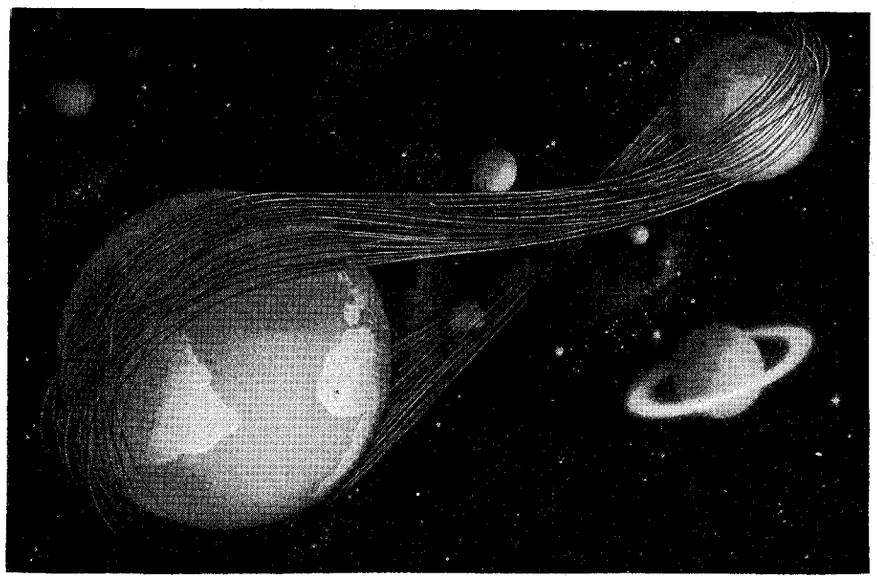

Twenty Million Miles of Telephone Wire

The telephone wire in use in the Bell System is long enough to run from the earth to the moon and back again forty times.

The Bell System has about twice as much telephone wire as all Europe.

More than 500,000 new telephones are being added to the Bell System yearly—almost as many as the total number of telephones in England.

In twelve months the Bell System adds enough telephones to duplicate the entire telephone systems of France, Italy and Switzerland combined.

In proportion to population the extension of the Bell System in the United States is equal in two years to the total telephone progress of Europe since the telephone was invented—a period of about forty years.

The Bell System fills the telephone needs of the American people with a thoroughness and a spirit of public service which are without parallel the world over.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Dress Up!

And because Boston Garters do their important work unseen, don't let them be the last things you think of. Follow your natural impulse and keep them fresh and lively. The added comfort repays you.

Take home a new pair today

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Velvet Grip

Sold Everywhere. 25 cts., 35 cts., 50 cts.

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It's Their "Sterling" Mark of Quality

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There's a Tycos or Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY IN AMERICA

BY CHARLOTTE BIRD

Let it be frankly confessed, domestic economy is not a distinguishing trait in the American home. We are so used to plenty that many a valuable food surplus finds its way into the garbage. And we have been rich for so long that lavish spending has slipped upon us unawares and hardened into a habit. With the years some American women have come to have a sneaking, unworthy shame of being detected in an effort to save money.

Relative to the American woman's extravagant spending and ways of thinking, some years ago a famous professor of economics at the University of Michigan made a startling statement. As the most potent cause he named one of the most widely known magazines for women in the country. The kind of magazine emphasized pitches all its treatment of home problems on the three thousand dollar a year or more basis, while the vast majority of the American population must live on one thousand dollars a year or less. The editors ignore the genuine efficiency article by the woman of the people who understands, because in catering to the rich they fear to cheapen their pages. And thus they inculcate the spirit of wasteful spending. The foolish woman who has not the means feels that she must keep up the three thousand dollar a year pace or be a nobody.

As a rule, Americans aim to buy only the best. The best, however, the unthinking mind is likely to confound with the most expensive. Yet the best is by no means invariably identical with the most expensive. The unthinking housekeeper will pay eighteen or twenty cents a pound for tomatoes out of season, raised and ripened under artificial conditions which make the natural flavor impossible. A ten-cent can of properly ripened tomatoes would serve far better as a wholesome food. Or she will pay a fancy price for California strawberries though, even when fresh from the plants, they have not the flavor of the Eastern-grown crop.

Many women do not know how to deny themselves the whim of the moment. If they want eggs for a pudding, eggs they must have, though these cost five or six cents apiece. Even at three dollars a bushel they must have potatoes with the accustomed frequency. Now, under the stress of circumstances, careful women have found out how to make very good pies, cakes, and pudding without the hint of an egg. And there are cheap and nourishing substitutes for potatoes, like rice and hominy grits. With the frequent use of these the gnawing potato hunger which will come can sometimes be satisfied without extravagance.

Now, in just these little matters, whether the housewife orders whatever she fancies or exercises discretion will make a surprising difference in the family expenses. And when this difference is spread all over the commonwealth it cannot but make a vast difference in the resources of the whole country. It could easily amount to enough to feed France, England, and Italy during a great war.

A high efficiency in domestic economy is not a gift out of hand. A woman must be able to think and to plan wisely. She must know how to do many things and be above being ashamed of saving. The learning how takes much time and experience. The careful housewife buys good material for

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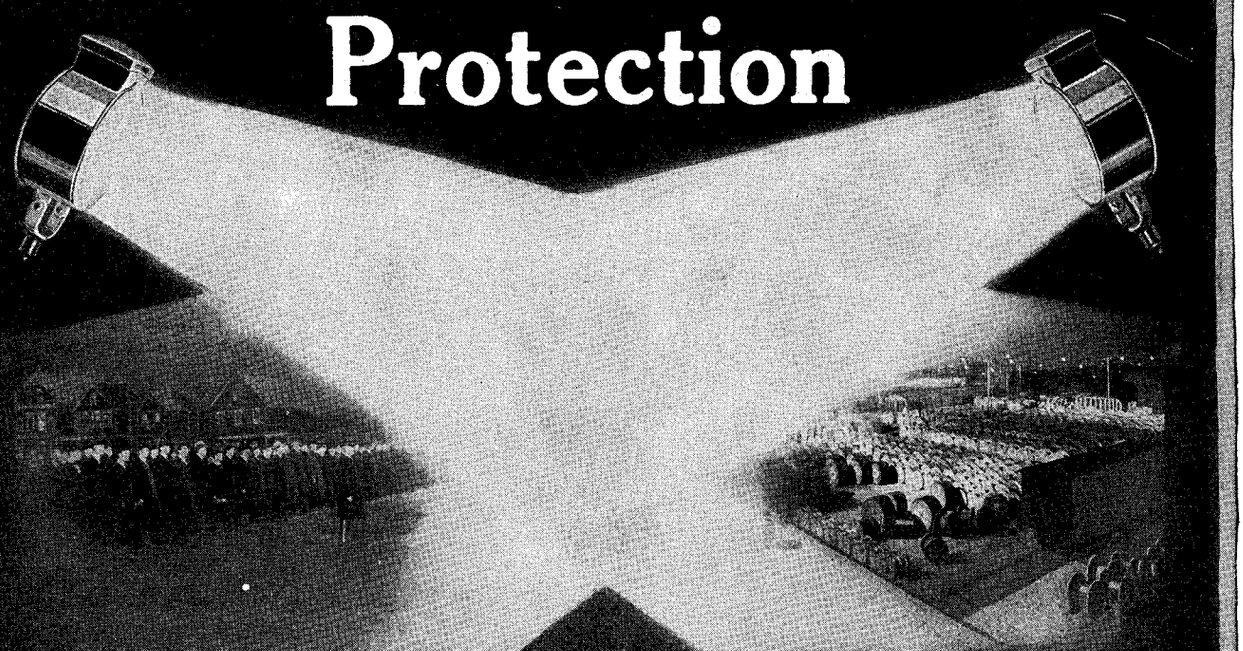
Protection

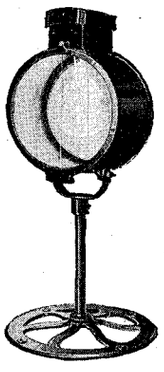


with

Western Electric Davis Flood Lamps

For Night Drilling

For Industrial Plants

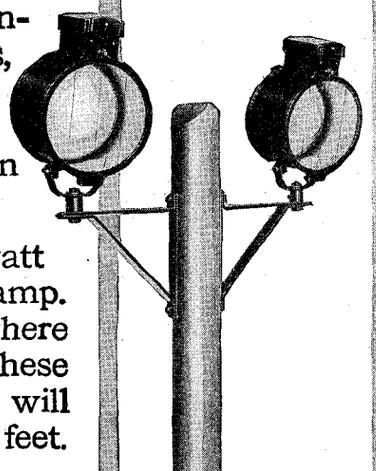


For Inside Use or for Mounting on House Tops.

These lamps furnish ideal illumination for night drilling, for illumination of industrial plants, docks, athletic fields, playgrounds, public buildings, beaches, pageants, etc. They are easily installed, are waterproof, and can be connected to any lighting circuit.

The light is furnished by a 1000-watt Western Electric Sunbeam Mazda Lamp. It is pure white and so diffused that there is neither glare nor shadow. One of these lamps placed 60 feet above ground will illuminate an area of 100,000 square feet.

Write to our nearest house for Booklet No. 521-N, giving complete details.



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EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

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Lingerie *at* McCutcheon's

Opportunity is offered at this time for the bride in search of a Trousseau, or for others wishing to fill in their stock of fine Underwear before leaving town for the summer, to secure attractive values in dainty embroidered Philippine, French and Domestic goods.

Imported

Gowns, hand-embroidered, $1.95 to 15.00. Lace and embroidery, $3.95 up.

Chemises, hand-embroidered, 95c to $4.75.

Drawers, hand-embroidered, $1.10 to 4.00.

Combinations, embroidered and lace-trimmed, $2.25 to 7.50.

Skirts of unusual value, length 40 and 42 inches, hand-scalloped and embroidered, $1.95 to 4.75.

Tub Silk Skirts, tailored, hemstitched and scalloped ruffles, $2.95 to 6.75.

Domestic

Gowns in soft Nainsook, fine Crepe, embroidered and lace-trimmed $1.00, 1.50, 1.85 to 5.75.

Envelope Chemises, embroidered and lace-trimmed, $1.00, 1.50, 1.85 to 3.75. *Corset Covers,* 50c to $2.00.

Drawers, 75c to $3.25. *Skirts,* $1.50 to 3.50.

Orders by Mail Given Special Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Sts.
New York

Reg. Trade Mark

Household Economy in America (Continued)

clothing because in the long run it is the cheapest. As it looks well to the last shred, it can be made over again and again. She who can make her own hats, contrive a pretty, much-needed skirt out of a big old-fashioned winter coat, or devise clothes for her sons out of their father's cast-off garments can save a great deal of money each year. Even though she remain unnoticed, she is a highly valuable asset to the wealth of her country.

Throughout the decades many American women have been performing just such miracles as appearing well dressed with very ordinary means. These belong chiefly to the prosperous class, because, other conditions being equal, this kind of practical ability lifts one out of the limited into the prosperous class. For these the Government's call will make no change. It is the extravagant woman who must be reached. And if the extravagant woman is capable of serious thinking, the present crisis will make her more careful.

AN INCOME TAX INEQUALITY

Under the present terms of the Income Tax Law no distinction is made between the two classes of married persons—those with and those without children. There is no doubt, I presume, that the exemptions will soon be lowered.

Let me give you an instance (and the country is full of such cases) of the unjust working of the law at present in respect to its application to the two classes named. Two of my neighbors are among the highest-salaried persons in this State; another is president of the leading bank here; another couple have just returned from Florida, where they spent the winter. These families have no children; their incomes and mine are approximately the same.

Now my case. I have four sons, one of whom is out of quarantine, where he had been for five weeks, two are absent in a military school, the fourth is quite young yet. They cost me, I should say, in the neighborhood of $2,500 a year.

In the amending of the law will a wise statesmanship assert itself and make provision for a just distribution of the burden as between the two classes in question, or will it continue the travesty of the present law by saying to those in my class that we shall pay dollar for dollar with the childless married person, and, in addition thereto, stand ready to offer our children as a sacrifice to our country's need?

I will add here that I am opposed to the volunteer system; I am heartily in favor of universal military training so long as other nations are strutting arsenals in the field of international affairs, and I strongly indorse the Conscription Act now before Congress.

It occurs to me that the law should grant an exemption of at least $500 for each child, and that such exemption should continue until the child has reached the age of twenty-one years, for every parent having children, and able and ambitious to educate them, knows that the most expensive period in the life of a child is that covering the high school and college years, say from thirteen to twenty-one, and each year is more expensive than the preceding one.

I address this communication to you in behalf of those who not only have incomes with which to serve the country, but, what is far dearer, children with whom to build up its armies. J. R. J.

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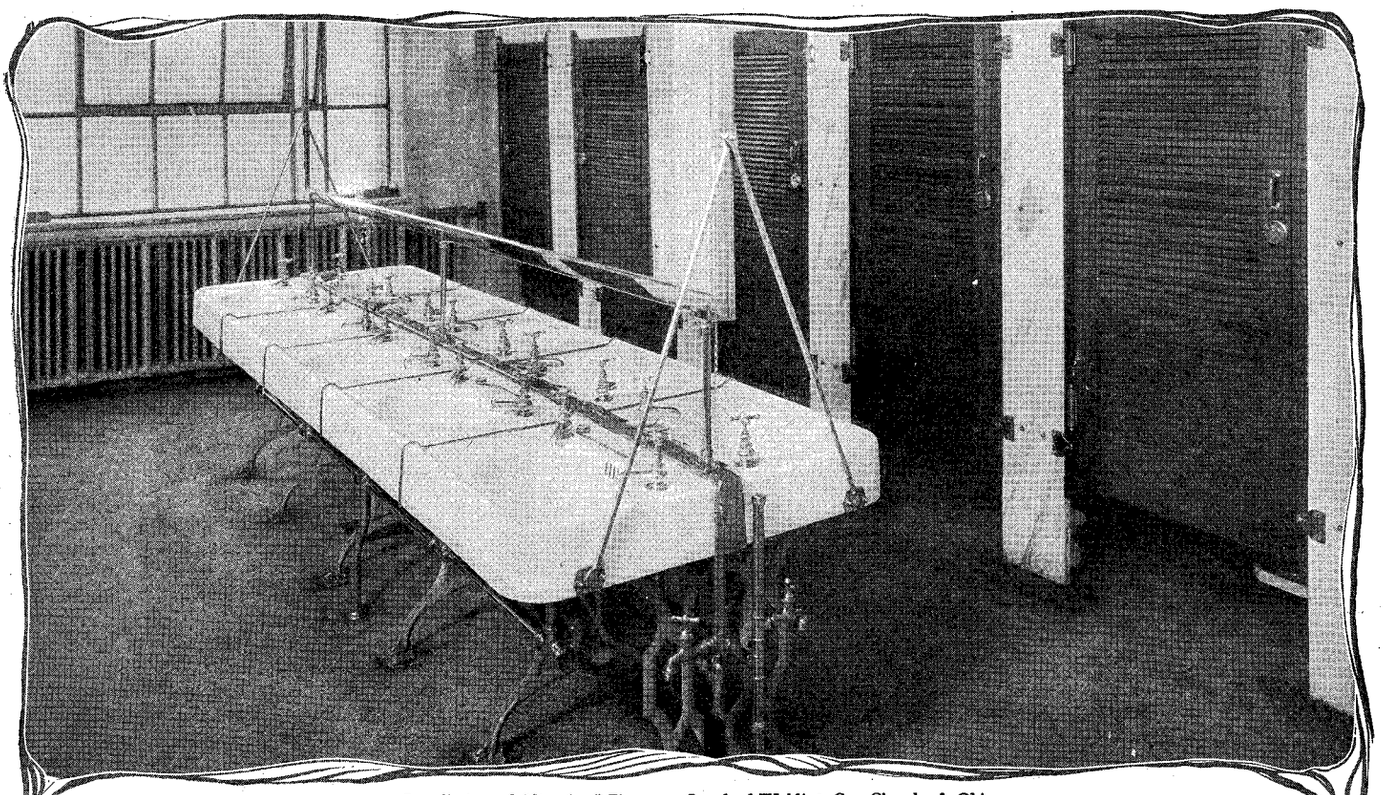


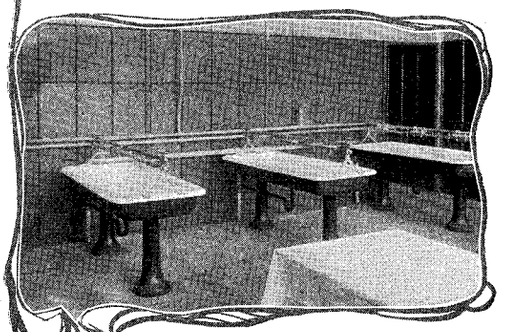
Installation of "Standard" Fixtures—Standard Welding Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Point With Pride to Your Wash Room, Too

WHEN you speak of modern, sanitary factory conditions, remember that there is no one place in a factory plant where such conditions are so emphasized and show to such great advantage as in the wash rooms.

Consider the illustrations above and below. Where cleanliness and wholesomeness such as this prevail, production increases, costs decrease and extra profit results.

Let us send you our interesting book, "Factory Sanitation," to bring before you the important points about factory plumbing equipment. Then let one of our service men go into the matter with you definitely to help you decide on the particular equipment exactly suited to your needs.



Installation—U.S. Ball Bearing Mfg. Co., Chicago

"Standard" Fixtures for Factory Efficiency

Likewise the complete, up-to-date line for Bath, Kitchen and Laundry is "Standard". Talk to your plumber about these goods. Look for the Green and Gold label. If interested in plumbing fixtures for domestic use, write for free copy of "'Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home." Also new Sink booklet.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

Department F-22 Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Standard" Showrooms and Service Stations:

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NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)	50 BROAD	LOS ANGELES	671 MESQUIT
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PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT	NASHVILLE	315 S. TENTH
WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN BLDG.	NEW ORLEANS	846 BARONNE
PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH	HOUSTON	PRESTON & SMITH
CHICAGO	14-30 N. PEORIA	DALLAS	1200-1206 JACKSON
ST. LOUIS	100 N. FOURTH	SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID	FORT WORTH	828-830 MONROE
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT	TORONTO, CAN	59 E. RICHMOND
TOLEDO	311-321 ERIE	HAMILTON, CAN	20 W. JACKSON
COLUMBUS	243-255 S. THIRD	SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
CANTON	1106 SECOND ST. N. E.	DETROIT OFFICE	HAMMOND BLDG.
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A DOSE of Johnson's Carbon Remover—the engine laxative—will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration—stop that knocking sound—quiet your motor—save your batteries—and reduce your gasoline consumption from 12% to 25%.

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

It is a harmless liquid, to be poured into the cylinders. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal. It then burns, powders, and is blown out through the exhaust. Five minutes' time and no labor required. You will save from $3.00 to $5.00 over any other method, without loss of time and with very much better results.

Use It Every Thousand Miles

If you will use Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover every 1000 miles you can keep your motor clean and sweet, and always at its highest efficiency, and you will secure the maximum power and speed from the minimum amount of fuel.

Special Offer

If your dealer cannot supply you with Johnson's Carbon Remover use attached coupon. For a limited time we will include, gratis, a half-pint sample of Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil—our new product. It instantly penetrates between the leaves of springs thoroughly lubricating them and giving perfect spring action.

USE THIS COUPON

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. O T 5, Racine, Wis.

I enclose $1 for which please send me by prepaid express enough Johnson's Carbon Remover to thoroughly clean an ordinary motor three times. Also send half pint of Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil free.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

My Dealer is.....

GARDENING ON SUNDAY

TWO LETTERS

The recent action of my friend the Rev. Mr. Mark in postponing his Sunday morning service until evening in order that his congregation might attend to its gardening, and the action of the Watertown ministers in protesting against gardening on Sunday, bring out the disagreement of good people in such matters. I once knew a good Methodist pastor who was put out of his pulpit because his Presbyterian sister-in-law protested when he blacked his boots on Sunday.

We probably never shall agree as to details. But we might keep more nearly together if we have certain principles in mind. Jesus Christ said, "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." That means, I suppose, that the day of rest enjoined by the Fourth Commandment is a benefit physically and the opportunity for mental and spiritual thought is a benefit in other ways. We have also the injunction, "Thou shalt do no labor, thou, nor thy man servant, nor thy maid servant—"

To these two principles we can add a third now well-known principle—that a change of occupation is a recreation and a rest. If a man, therefore, does not work at his customary occupation nor for his customary employer, the very same action which is work for the man who has done it for six days in the week may be for him a recreation.

For the Boy Scout, who has worked six days on a farm trying to "feed a soldier," the seventh should be for rest. I should seriously object to Boy Scouts drafted for agriculture being called on for work on Sunday. And I should expect labor leaders to stand back to back with me against the breaking down of laws against continuous labor for the seven days.

But for the bank clerk or factory hand who has been indoors for six days to get out and work in the garden a little is both healthful and religious.

One can't lay down hard and fast laws for another person. Might it not be well for the State to draw the line somewhere here—that no person shall continue his customary work or be employed on his usual job for seven days in the week, but without forbidding him to do gardening when that is not his customary work?

(Professor) ALFRED C. LANE.
Tufts College, Massachusetts.

It seems to me that it is timely to make the suggestion at this time of seed-planting, when German submarines are as busy on Sunday as on week-days, that our patriotic farmers should be advised by their pastors to work in the fields a part of the Lord's Day. I have recommended in several addresses which I have made that farmers should do this, and that they should give extra pay to their hired men for this additional work. I am not recommending so radical a use of Sunday as is made by the British Board of Agriculture, which advises the use of the whole day. Last Sunday I was up in a farming section in western Connecticut. It was a beautiful planting day. Oats were going in on Saturday; farm teams were idle on Sunday; on Monday it was raining. It has been suggested that farmers be advised by their pastors on this matter.

O. S. MORGAN,
Chairman of the Section on Foods and Agriculture, Columbia University National Service Organization.

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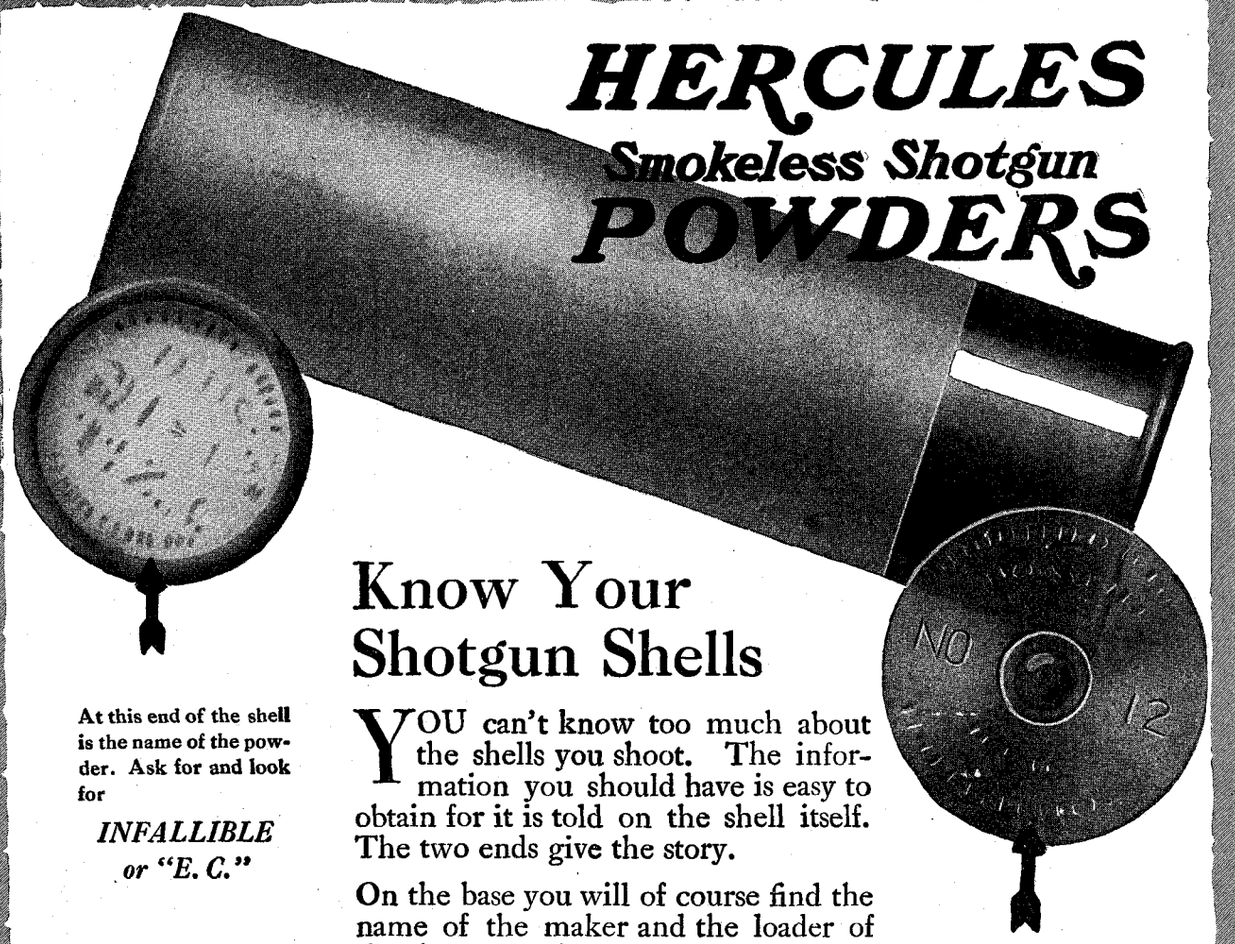
HERCULES
Smokeless Shotgun
POWDERS



At this end of the shell is the name of the powder. Ask for and look for

INFALLIBLE
or "E. C."

Know Your Shotgun Shells

YOU can't know too much about the shells you shoot. The information you should have is easy to obtain for it is told on the shell itself. The two ends give the story.

On the base you will of course find the name of the maker and the loader of the shell, and the gauge. At the other end, on the top wad, are printed the size and quantity of shot, the quantity of powder and, last but not least—*the name of the powder.*

Hercules Smokeless Shotgun Powders, Infallible and "E.C.", may be obtained in any standard make of shell. Undoubtedly the name of the maker of your favorite shell is given in the column to the right.

The next time you order shotgun shells it will pay you to see that they are loaded with Infallible or "E.C." Powder. By so doing you will obtain a powder of the highest quality and of uniform quality—a powder that gives unusually light recoil, high velocity, and even patterns. You will find the name of the powder stenciled on the outside of the box, as well as on the top wad.

For a booklet on Hercules Shotgun Powders, of interest to any sportsman, address

HERCULES POWDER CO.
1023 Market Street
Wilmington Delaware

On this end is the name of the maker. Hercules Smokeless Shotgun Powders may be obtained in shells made by the following:

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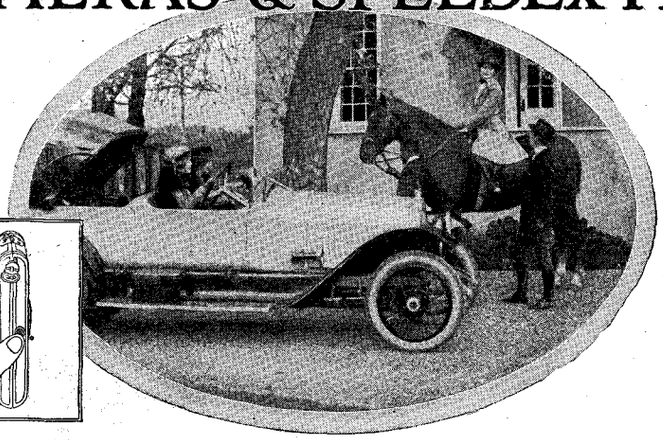
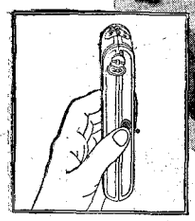
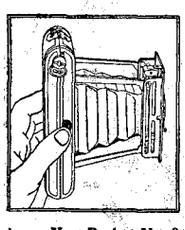
ANSCO
CAMERAS & SPEEDEX FILM



The Sign of the Ansco Dealer



Press the buttons and the camera front springs out —ready to "snap."



Ansco Vest-Pocket No. 0

Equipped with single achromatic lens, $7.50; with focusing device, Extra-speed Bionic shutter and Modico Anastigmat lens, F7.5, $16; Ansco Anastigmat lens, F6.3, $25. Other Anscos, $2 up.

Carry the Ansco Vest-Pocket No. 0 in your pocket as you do your watch and by following directions you will miss but few good pictures. It is the only self-opening camera in the world. Press the buttons and out jumps the camera front—ready for use.

The fast anastigmat lens of the Ansco V-P No. 0 gets the picture where the picture is—you never have to wait for sunshine. And the pictures will be clear and sharp, too (fine for enlargements); the focusing device takes care of this. Don't expect any anastigmat lens to be worth its price unless it *is* equipped with a focusing device.

Learn all about this camera from the Ansco catalog, free from your dealer or from us.

ANSCO COMPANY
BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Dioxogen

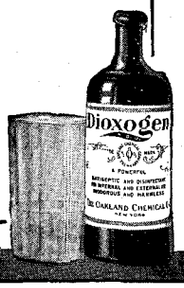
Your Doctor Will Tell You

—that most diseases—particularly those of children—originate in the mouth and throat. What then could be more sensible than keeping the mouth in a healthy condition?

Nothing is better for this purpose than DIOXOGEN
(*a teaspoonful in a quarter of a glass of water.*)

It keeps the mouth clean and a clean mouth is perhaps the surest protection against disease. DIOXOGEN is efficient, it is refreshing and—above all—harmless.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.
10 Astor Place, N. Y.



THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Angele. By Edmond Tarbé. Translated by H. W. Bartol. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.25.

Antony Gray—Gardener. A Novel. By Leslie Moore. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

Cinema Murder (The). By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.35.

Not one of Mr. Oppenheim's best stories either in writing or construction. Few habitual readers of crime stories will fail to guess early in the tale, at least in a general way, the true outcome of the murder mystery.

Preacher of Cedar Mountain (The). By Ernest Thompson Seton. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.35.

The "preacher" is a cheerful, aggressive young Irish-American whose conversion by an old-fashioned exhorter follows the lad's partly successful attempt to wreck the meeting-house. As a scholar Jim is not a success, but as a hearty friend to the rough miners of the Black Hills and as lover of a charming girl he is alive with fun and human interest. Two horse races between soldiers and Indians (the preacher is very human when it comes to horses) are exciting and amusing. We predict a wide popularity for this story.

When the Sun Stood Still. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. $1.35.

A tale of Joshua, the first-class fighting man, and his brave army of Jews.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Blue Robin, the Girl Pioneer. By Rena I. Halsey. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston. $1.35.

Fairy Housekeepers (The). By Norma Bright Carson. With Illustrations and Decorations by Hazeltine Fewsmith. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston. $1.

Rosechen and the Wicked Magpie. By Evaleen Stein. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston. $1.

Story Plays for Little Children. With Music, Finger Plays, and Rhythms. By Mary Leora Hall and Sarah Elizabeth Palmer. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston. $1.25.

Winning His Game. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.35.

A lively baseball story by one of the most popular of writers for boys.

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

Art Studies in the Life of Christ. By Albert E. Bailey. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. $1.50.

Douris and the Painters of Greek Vases. By Edmond Pottier. Translated by Bettina Kahnweiler. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

Decorative Elements in Architecture. By William Francklyn Paris, L.H.D. The John Lane Company, New York. $5.

A house is more than mere architecture. The house in which we live should be a homogeneous and harmonious whole. It should involve not only proper architectural disposition, but also a proper disposition of those decorative elements which affect architecture—windows, especially if of painted glass; lighting fixtures; hangings and rugs; above all, furniture. This fascinating book tells about these matters. Alas that the thing it describes should seem only within the range of long purses! But the subjects have their suggestiveness, just the same, for short purses, and for this suggestiveness we do not need to rely only upon the well-written text. We may learn many

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The New Books (Continued)

a lesson from the book simply by looking at the illustrations—here a Renaissance dining-room, there a Gothic wedding chest, here a painted panel, there a cabinet or console.

Music and Life. By Thomas Whitney Surette. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.

My Favorite Songs. Alma Gluck. The Oliver Ditson Company, New York. $1.

Second Book of Operas (A). Their Histories, Their Plots, and Their Music. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Fruits of the Spirit. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. With an Introduction by Lyman Abbott. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.25.

While Mr. Mabie often took some current event as the text of his editorials in The Outlook, his editorials were often interpretations of great principles rather than the application of those principles to immediate incidents in the National life. This gave to them a permanent value as literature and justifies their preservation in book form. The friends of Mr. Mabie will be glad to welcome this collection of his more recent essays. The essays will be found spiritually valuable, not only to the individual reader, but to groups, and even to congregations, especially in the summer when opportunity to attend ordinary church services is often denied. They are also well worth meditative reflection by ministers as suggestive types of brief but not hortatory sermons.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Brazil Today and Tomorrow. By L. E. Elliott. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

This book, despite its rather queer cover, contains much appropriate text. The author has spent many years in South America. He tells us who the Brazilian is, what historical, political, and social events have molded him and are molding him. Among these we find specially interesting the discussion of the position of woman, the condition of education and religion, the press, literature, the stage, and the influences which have come from the *fazendeiros* (the great landowners), who have been, up to the present, almost always the ruling class, but who are now being somewhat displaced by the *commerciantes*, or industrialists. Succeeding chapters discuss the financial and economic conditions of the country. The whole work seems a particularly suggestive survey.

WAR BOOKS

Europe Unbound. By Lisle March Phillipps. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

The object of this volume is to interpret the spirit of the combatants in this world struggle. The Prussians are fighting for dominion, the Allies for liberty, the colonies of England not for England but for its ideal, which is liberty. Thus the conflict is one between empire by force and empire by consent, between a military materialism and a world "where the mind is led forward into ever-widening thought and action." Thus it is a profoundly religious issue which is involved in this world conflict. This is the author's theme, and it is ably interpreted. We commend the book especially to clergymen and teachers of the young.

One Young Man. Edited by J. E. Hodder Williams. The George H. Doran Company, New York. 75c.

The experiences of a British clerk who enlisted in 1914, fought two years, was wounded in the Battle of the Somme, and is now back at his desk.

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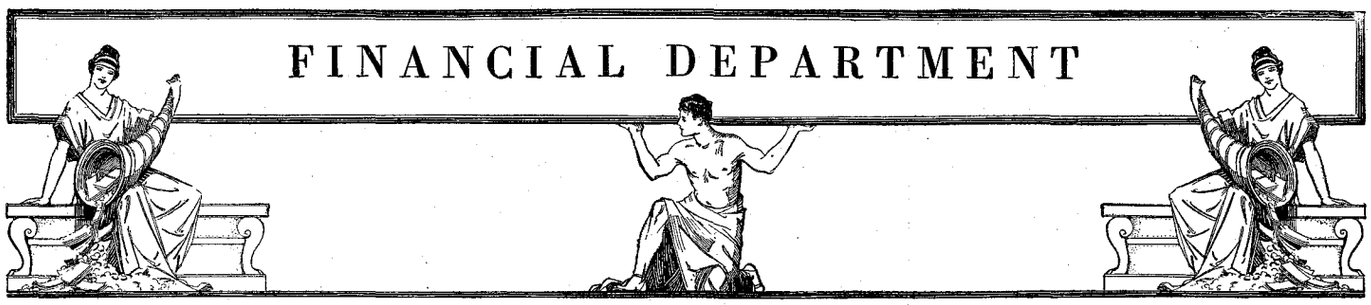

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

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HOW BOND FIRMS DISCRIMINATE

WELL bought is half sold, runs the old mercantile axiom. The investment banker, more than the general merchant, must consider the buying end. Bonds must not only be sold, but kept sold. Bonds are not supposed to wear out in service or to be consumed, but remain to check the sagacity of the seller from, say, five to fifty years, with thirty years as a fair average between date of issue and maturity. When a mercantile firm is in the market for a large quantity of material, the buyer considers current demand, but scientific tests of materials are necessary before purchases are made. The situation is quite similar in the purchase of securities by their distributers.

Just now, of course, in the minds of the investing public the United States Government loan comes first, and every banking house in the country is taking orders without compensation. Even the best of the foreign loans have not proved widely favored in this country, although domestic municipal bonds attract particular attention because of their favored taxation position.

Among the other standard investments, hydroelectric property bonds hold interest, not only because of the relative stability of earnings, but because the cost of operating labor and materials of hydroelectric companies is not as large as with railway and traction systems, for example. Later the railways and traction securities will return to popular favor, since there is little doubt that rates will be raised and operating conditions thus equalized. It is interesting to note that, largely because of lack of attention, resulting in low prices, the yield of some really high-class and perfectly secure railway and traction bonds is decidedly attractive.

Few bonds can safely be purchased blindly, and, although reputation always counts for much, the keenest discrimination must be employed. Bond firms are deluged with opportunities to purchase securities, and yet in ordinary times good issues are eagerly sought. A large part of the issues of all grades are finally offered by some dealer, but the investor who deals with a conservative, well-established firm may have little fear that his funds will be misused.

The bond field is noteworthy for being clean. Dubious security dealers are always at work, handling all sorts of stocks and bonds, obtaining their customers by advertising in the small percentage of the public press which is still without conscience. However, in the greatest market in the world, New York City, there are few bond houses whose moral and financial standing are not creditable.

In former days, before railway and other corporations let in the light of publicity, careful choice of corporation securities was not only restricted but almost impossible. Now, however, selection by investment bankers is reduced to a fairly defined science.

The first interest of an investment bond firm in regard to a corporation bond is the purpose of issue. One of the largest and best bond houses has never offered a security put out to finance a new proposition. It has handled only bonds having back of them successful operations for several years. Owing to this fact, the history of this firm's securities has been remarkably good, although large immediate profits have again and again been sacrificed.

It might be assumed that all issues of new corporations have at least a speculative tinge. This, however, is not at all true, because many a new corporation simply comprises several which have had years of splendid financial and operating history, so that an issue taking up the old bonds and secured on all the properties may be even more conservative than any one of the old securities—that is, the risk of any dangerous contingency is minimized by distribution.

Recently an investor inquired about an oil company bond which he stated was offered with a stock bonus by one of the largest bond houses. Inquiry developed the fact that no printed circulars had been issued and no public offering had been made. The bonds and stock had been offered privately to a few wealthy clients who were perfectly able to take the speculative chance admittedly involved.

If the purpose of a new bond issue is to take the place of a good maturing issue or to pay for property of proved earning power, the question as to proper purpose of issue is plainly answered. If the purpose is the acquisition or construction of questionable additional property, a complete analysis of the situation is necessary.

In any case, upon the serious consideration of an issue, there is work for the several arms of the purchasing facilities. Of course the purchasing results depend upon personality. To every firm the purchasing end is of the utmost importance. As evidence of this, it may be stated that two of the partners of one of the best-known firms give their entire time to the purchase of securities. It may truthfully be said that the purchasing side of the bond business has been more fully developed than the selling end of the business. The largest firms have the buying specialized, with high-salaried experts in charge of the purchase of the various classes of securities. There are separate divisions for the purchase of railway, industrial, public utility, municipal, Government, and foreign issues.

The smaller houses, of course, do not have the purchasing department so much specialized, but the question of personal ability enters in, and it must be said that the purchasing of some of the smaller distributers is handled as well as is that of the largest organizations. Besides their own direct purchases the small bond houses handle bonds which have been investigated by the larger firms which originally purchased them. In such instances the responsibility of the house which acts as retailer is less direct and falls more upon the shoulders of the house which first takes up the proposition.

There are available unreliable public accountants and engineers and attorneys who will favorably report upon almost any issue for a consideration, and the investing public cannot be expected to be able to judge as to the reliability of professional service. Therefore an investor will be slow to accept all reports on securities at their face value, and is safe only when dealing with a reliable bond house, which cannot afford to be involved with supposed experts whose favorable opinions are on the market.

The work preliminary to the purchase of a bond issue is divided into statistical, engineering, accounting, and legal. Upon hearing of a promising issue of bonds, the

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How Bond Firms Discriminate (Continued)

purchasing department has the entire past history of the property in question produced from the firm's statistical library, and consecutive balance-sheets and income accounts, as far as available.

If the results are reasonably satisfactory, the firm then sends out an engineer. One of the large firms, for example, has for this purpose, in connection with public utility properties, an engineer who has had many years of practical experience in the construction and operation of public service properties. If the preliminary report of the engineer is favorable, a more thorough engineering survey is made, after which the detailed accounting and legal work must be done.

Following the preliminary engineering report, engineers first examine the physical property which is to be the subject of the proposed bonds. Good practice will not sanction bonding a property for more than two-thirds of a fair valuation, one-third usually being represented by preferred stock, and ofttimes the common stock being represented for some time merely by earning power. Several outside companies specialize in making appraisals for bond firms, and the services of one of these firms is often called in to assist in determining a fair property valuation. Then, too, any possible valuation of public service commissions must be given due weight.

Other engineering factors are then considered. If, for example, the company under examination is a hydroelectric property, the quality of construction, danger of low water and flood, stability and growth of markets, as well as the quality of management, require special reports. Often the examination of the bond firm engineers will suggest changes in operation which will affect economies and increased income. Not long ago the engineers employed by a New York bond firm to examine a Southern power company were able to suggest extensions made at small cost which greatly increased the earning power back of the issue afterwards placed upon the company's property.

There is a notable tendency on the part of bond firms to insist upon a place in the directorate of corporations before a bond issue will be accepted. In this way they are far better able to protect the bondholders' interests than they could from the outside.

RAILWAY BONDS

In the purchase of large bond issues more than one firm is usually concerned. In such cases each firm makes its own investigation, although, if the proposed bonds are to cover a large railway system, no accounting is necessary, thanks to the uniformity of records required by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the engineering features are usually so well known that no special examination is required. The questions of control and management play an important part, and investment bankers are more inclined toward securities having, say, the Hill or Ripley type of management than toward bonds of companies which have not so well considered the necessity of conservative action.

The principles of railway investing are better recognized than principles of selecting other types, such as public utilities and industrial securities. In fact, the margin of profit in handling railway securities is so small that smaller firms would not find them profitable to handle originally, even if the present-day financial structure would

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How Bond Firms Discriminate (Continued)

permit the smaller houses buying direct from the railways. The larger firms handle the bonds in great volumes and wholesale them among the smaller distributers with a gross profit to the latter of but one-eighth to one-half per cent, which is really not enough to pay the overhead charges of merchandising. The wholesalers have a larger leeway in profits, but may face large expense in maintaining a public market at fair prices.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

In years gone by the activities of State public utility commissions were not looked upon with favor; but it has been found that the commissions have brought about a condition of stability in regard to issues which has been helpful to both sellers and purchasers of securities, as well as to the corporations themselves. In Ohio, for example, the permission of the State Public Service Commission must be obtained before a new issue of securities is authorized, and its action is a safeguard to all concerned.

Although the purchase of railway bonds is still the most standardized, certain tests are regarded as valuable in the public service field. For example, over a series of years net earnings, after reasonable depreciation allowance, must be at least one and three-quarters times interest charges, including the interest on the bonds to be issued, in order to attract the buying department of reliable investment bankers. The best issues show interest charges twice or more. There is a variance in the stability of earnings of the types of public utilities, telephone company earnings being most dependable, and electric light and power companies next.

It has been found by skillful purchasers that fixed charges of the best public utility bonds should not require more than twenty-five per cent of gross earnings, and that gross earnings should be reasonably large, as securities of the smallest corporations may quickly be affected by labor troubles, or even by an accident, which would be of minor financial importance to a company of larger caliber.

The bond firm is always particular to see that the proposed financing will take care of all existing obligations in a way that will leave the company with plenty of funds, not only for current needs, but for contingencies. The purchasing department is decidedly interested in regard to the stability of the community in which the property operates and as to whether rates are considered fair and whether the company is on friendly terms with the public.

A large part of the public utilities are now controlled by holding companies which operate properties in various communities. The bond firm will insist upon complete information in regard to each property concerned, separate income accounts and balance-sheets covering a period of years, so that it is not deceived by apparent favorable conditions of operation in total where, however, there is a fatal weakness in one of the links of the chain. It figures the bond interest, including the parent or holding company issue, against total net earnings, and so secures a simple and fair basis of computing the earning power of the securities.

INDUSTRIALS

Industrial bonds are attracting more and more attention, but the purchasing departments of investment bankers take a conservative view, and insist not only that the

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How Bond Firms Discriminate (Continued)

plant be modern, that the property value be large, the products necessities, but that earnings be at least three and one-half times interest charges over all of at least four or five years. Of course the feature of diversification of product, good management, and a particularly strong cash position are considered necessary.

MUNICIPALS

Before favorably passing upon bonds of any but the largest municipalities the bond firm investigates not only the size and wealth of the city, but its stability and diversification of enterprise, total debt, legal debt limit, self-supporting debt, such as for water works, and total tax rate for several years, including all taxes payable, whether city, county, district, or State. The purpose of issue is of paramount importance. It is readily understood that a bond issue for the construction of an adequate sewerage or water system has more attraction than one proposed for the building of such a dubious proposition as a trolley or electric plant to compete with privately owned corporations. The bond firms have been of great assistance to municipalities in helping them change their bond-issuing procedure toward uniformity, so that any bonds issued in the future will have a ready sale.

Competition in the purchase of municipals is keen, and the awards from bids are made on a basis to admit of no crude work in judging investment values and market conditions. Bids are made subject to favorable opinion in regard to issue, and it is surprising to find how many large municipal issues are found to be illegal. Most of them are made valid by some simple act, such as proper advertising, somehow neglected by a city official. A part of the issues are dropped without hope of being straightened out to conform with the law. Those issues which are accepted are investments of the first rank.

Free Booklets for Investors

Many of the investment bankers publish booklets and literature for the information of prospective investors. The following is a list of booklets which may be obtained by writing to the investment houses issuing them, mentioning The Outlook, or by writing direct to the Financial Editor of The Outlook:

Oregon Farm Mortgages—Booklet and List. Cronan Mortgage Company, 906–911 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Farm Mortgages—List No. 58. A. G. Danforth & Co., Washington, Ill.

Profit-Sharing Timber Bonds—Booklet T-214. Lacey Timber Company, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Booklet "S" and list of offerings. E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Forks, N. D.

Booklet "The Dairy Farm Mortgage." Markham & May Company, 1226 First National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

City Bonds—Circular O-8. Oakland Street Improvement Bond Company, Oakland, Cal.

Booklet—"Acid Tests of Investments in War-Time," also Circular No. E-705. S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York; Straus Building, Chicago, Ill.

Guaranteed Farm Mortgages—Booklet O-17. The Straus Brothers Company, Ligonier, Indiana.

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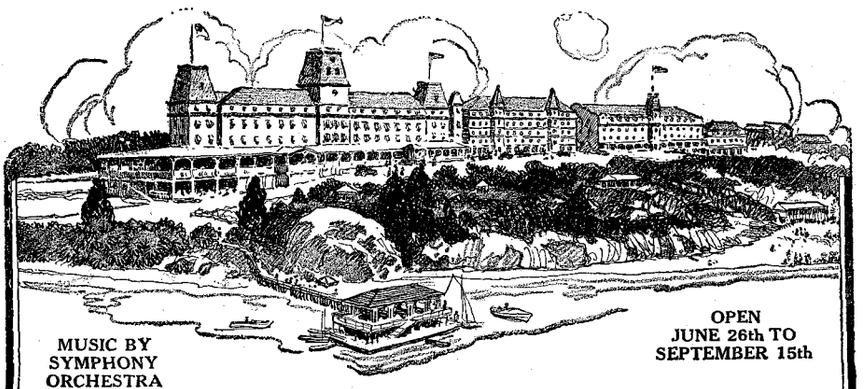

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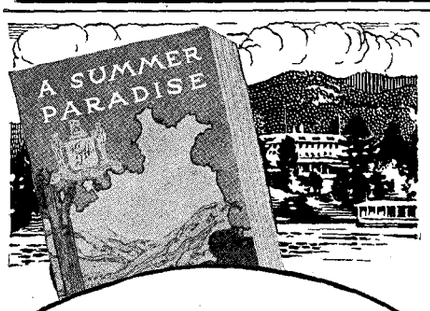

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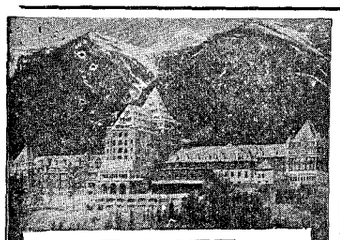

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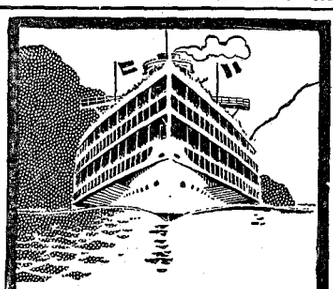

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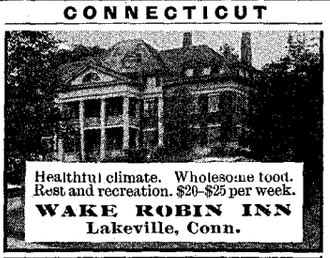

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